DAILY REPORT

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POLISH MBFR ENVOY: U.S. PROLONGING DEADLOCK

AU311312 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Jan 83 pp 6, 7

[Stanislaw Reperowicz interview with Col Dr Tadeusz Cepak, deputy chairman of the Polish MBFR delegation in Vienna: "Disarmament -- A Chance for Europe" -- date and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] On 31 January, 1973, the so-called preparatory consultations for the negotiations on arms and armaments reductions in central Europe began in Vienna. These negotiations have been going on since 30 October, 1973. Up to now, 326 plenary meetings and a countless number of unofficial meetings have taken place. They have not led to any accord. Why?

[Answer] Representatives of 19 states representing two different military-political groupings, the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Pact, are taking part in the negotiations.

The socialist states have been constantly trying to bring about an agreement on thorny issues that is satisfactory to both sides. For this purpose, they have presented over 20 proposals to bring both sides closer together. For example, the Warsaw Pact states have given up their original idea of one agreement for the entire process of reductions and have agreed to the Western formula of two separate stages in reduction (the first was to deal with the forces of the USSR and the United States and the second with all the direct participants in the talks) on condition that the first stage agreement guarantees the continuity of the reductions process.

Throughout the past 10 years, the NATO countries have not only failed to make these guarantees but they have constantly increased their demands from the socialist countries, in this way blocking the socialist countries' initiatives aimed at breaking the deadlock and reaching concrete agreement.

It ought to be remembered that the Vienna talks have been and will remain the only forum at which representatives from all NATO and Warsaw Pact nations exchange their views. The very fact that such a forum of discussion exists has a special meaning for peace, even though both sides stick to different stances.

It is also worth remembering that during the preliminary period, that is, during the preparatory negotiations, both sides managed to jointly work out a mandate of negotiations and define its basic outline: Subject -- the reduction of armed forces, that is to say of land, and air forces and of their weapons; the area covered -- Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, the FRG, the CSSR, the GDR and the Polish People's Republic; and the status of various countries taking part, either states taking direct part in the talks or adjoining states. The principle of not diminishing the security of either side was adopted at the time as a basis for negotiations.

[Question] On 16 December last year, the 28th round of the negotiations ended. May we briefly recall how it went?

[Answer] Two different draft agreements were presented. The first was worked out and presented by the Warsaw Pact states and the second by the NATO countries.

On 18 February 1982, during the plenary talks, the delegation of the Polish People's Republic presented on behalf of the socialist states a complex draft "First Stage Agreement on the Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments and Their Accompanying Measures in Central Europe."

This document is in the form of a treaty and fully suits the aim of the Vienna talks and their mandate which was agreed on during the preparatory consultations. It also contains many ideas toward which representatives of the West have displayed special interest during the talks, especially the idea of splitting the negotiations into two stages. This is an expression of the good will of the Warsaw Pact states and of their aim to bring the stances nearer.

Among other things, this draft envisages that within a year of the first agreement, the following land forces reductions should take place: 20,000 for the USSR and 13,000 for the United States. However, the numbers of armed forces of the remaining partners in the negotiations would be "frozen" on both sides until the time of the second-stage reductions. How this is to be done would be agreed on later in the negotiations. Both sides would also be committed to continuing the process of reduction while their forces are frozen in between stages. This formula guarantees the continuity of this reduction process and establishes a basis for carrying out the reduction justly and equally in order to gradually reduce the level of military concentration in central Europe without affecting the security of either side.

[Question] How did the West react to this draft?

[Answer] On 8 July last year, the West made a big propaganda noise about an alleged military threat from the East and presented its own counter-draft entitled "An Agreement on the Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Accompanying Measures in Central Europe." This document omits the agreements that have already been achieved. For instance, after many years of discussion on dividing the reduction process into two stages and on a first stage agreement, the draft presents only one settlement for the entire process of reduction and prolongs this process at the same time.

Both sides already agreed earlier that after reductions, each side would have no more than 900,000 troops, including 700,000 in the land forces. This figure was to be reached in two stages in the course of 4-5 years. The new Western draft agreement changes this plan and suggests that the reductions be extended to four stages over the course of 7 years. As if this extension were not enough, various conditions were imposed on proceedings from one stage of reductions to the next, making the process difficult.

According to official data, in 1980 NATO armed forces in the reductions zone numbered 991,000, including 792,500 in the land forces, whereas the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact states amounted to 979,000, including 796,700 in the land forces. This ratio is more or less the same today.

The West is questioning the correctness of this data without foundation and is demanding the application of the assymetrical principle during the reductions. According to this principle, the NATO states would reduce their armed forces by 90,000 soldiers in four stages, while the Warsaw Pact states would reduce their armed forces by almost three times that amount.

Adopting this postulate would disturb the existing balance between the armed forces in this region which is developing to the West's advantage in any case. Let us recall that in 1980, the Soviet Union unilaterally reduced its armies in the GDR by 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks, while the United States in the last 2 years has increased its forces in the FRG by about 35,000 soldiers.

[Question] Do differences also exist between both sides as to the way in which reduction should be carried out?

[Answer] Yes. For instance, the West proposes that the socialist states should reduce their armies by entire divisions, yet the West itself would like to reduce its forces by smaller units, in other words by detachments, sub-detachments and even by removing individual soldiers. This is unjust because the modern land forces division is a powerful tactical unit on both sides, equipped with combat equipment which is not to be found in smaller units. It is this type of equipment that the West would like to retain for itself in the reductions zone.

Coupled with this issue is the question of weapons. The Western states do not wish to discuss this, thus eliminating one of the more important points from the mandate which has been agreed on. When one really omits weapons reduction, then armed forces reduction on the whole is meaningless since anyone possessing combat technology can very quickly restructure units that have been reduced previously.

The Western states also do not envisage a reduction in air forces, although it is known that an air force is above all an attack weapon meant to provide support for land forces and also to transport mass-destruction weapons. Leaving the air forces untouched or even making it possible to increase them -- which the Western draft permits -- would make armed forces reductions meaningless.

[Question] Could you still say a few words on the so-called accompanying measures to disarmament?

[Answer] These are matters which are making it difficult to reach agreement. The West is using these measures as a braking system in order to prolong the Vienna negotiations. Many of them have nothing to do with trying to bring Warsaw Pact military activities under control.

[Question] The new, 29th round of talks is starting on 27 January. The U.S. delegation will have a new leadership in it. Can we be hopeful that the question of limiting armed forces and armaments in central Europe will get a move on?

[Answer] The current international situation does not favor any progress in the negotiations. The confrontational nature of President Reagan's foreign policy is also getting through to Vienna and to the American delegation, and it affects the United States' allies. The unscrupulous campaign against the socialist states, and especially against the Soviet Union and Poland, increases tension and makes it difficult to find a common language during the talks.

Nevertheless we must not lose hope. The Vienna negotiations are too big a chance for Europe, for us, to give up trying to reach agreement. It seems the time has come for the decision-makers in the NATO countries to abandon their unjustifiable aims of unilateral advantages. Confirming their readiness to constructively cooperate for the sake of European security, the participants in the Prague talks by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact nations placed their support in "reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe and they believe it essential to achieve progress in the Vienna talks, which have lasted many years. In the opinion of the participants, all the necessary conditions exist for accord in the Vienna talks to be quickly reached in no more than 1 to 2 years time and they consider it important to bring this accord to fruition. On their part, they will do their utmost to help bring this about."

ATA CRITICIZES BUSH TOUR, USSR PROPOSALS

AU012115 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 1 Feb 83

[ATA commentary: "The Nuclear Arms Race Continues Parallel To That of Demagogical Proposals"]

[Text] As has been reported, U.S. Vice President George Bush is touring Europe. Bush's first stop was in West Germany where he held talks with Chancellor Kohl and Foreign Minister Genscher. As anticipated, the talks concentrated on the issue of American nuclear missiles that are to be deployed in Europe at the end of this year, and on the Geneva talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on the so-called reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles that were resumed today. During his talks with Kohl, Bush once again emphasized that the so-called zero option -- the proposal made by the Americans to the Russians -- is the best possible solution. In this connection, Chancellor Kohl for his part expressed West Germany's full approval of the U.S. policy on Euromissiles.

The Western press and news agencies are describing Bush's tour in Europe as a propaganda tour in which he is attempting to find greater support from the allies for plans for further military deployment in Europe and for Washington's stand in the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks. In West Berlin, the U.S. vice president read Reagan's open letter addressed to the peoples of Europe. In this letter, which -- like all other proposals made thus far -- is permeated by endless demagogy, Reagan appeals to the European peoples to support the United States to defend Europe under any conditions. He proposes to the peoples the American umbrella of protection in order to reach an agreement with the Russians for eliminating all medium-range nuclear arms. Reagan attempts to sell the American proposals as being the most sincere and reasonable, accusing the Russians of destroying the balance of power and putting Western Europe in danger, while at the same time he has not changed a single comma in his plans for nuclear deployment in Europe.

Furthermore, 2 days ago Reagan proposed to allocate $500 million for the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe. The same campaign for propagandizing their proposals is being carried out by the social imperialists of Moscow, claiming that peace can only be guaranteed by implementing these types of continuous proposals. But while Moscow has thrown onto the bargaining table some such proposals, it uninterruptedly accuses its American rivals of ruining the climate of understanding and fanatically defends the military balance between the two superpowers.

Two days ago, Zagladin, deputy chief of the International Department of the revisionist party's Central Committee, declared that the Soviets would never allow the Americans to acquire military superiority, while Karpov, the leader of the Soviet delegation at the Geneva talks, accused Washington intensifying the arms race and of hindering an agreement on arms control.

Meanwhile the feverish arms race continues parallel to the race of mutual proposals and accusations, and in the European military theater, the reinforcement of American and Soviet nuclear arsenals is on the agenda.

ZERI I POPULLIT EDITORIAL ON SFRY DEMARCHE

AU020907 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Tirana, February 2 (ATA) -- Under the title "Fresh Testimony of the Anti-Albanian Policy of the Yugoslav Leadership", the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an editorial which reads:

A few days ago an ordinary employee of the Federative Secretariat for the Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia handed the ambassador of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Belgrade a note in connection with the attacks which the leaders of Albania have allegedly made against Yugoslavia. The Albanian ambassador refused to receive this material and rejected its content because it distorted the facts and reality in a tendentious, arrogant and malignant manner.

The explanations and interpretations which the Yugoslav leadership makes of this speech of Comrade Enver Hoxha of November 10 and his book "The Titoites", are nothing other than an endless chain of old slanders devoid of any foundation, which it has been continually making for 35 years on end against Albania, against the Albanian people, against our Party of Labour and its leadership, against the internal and external policy of our country. We scornfully reject these slanders and inventions that Belgrade concocts uninterruptedly, and this time, too, through a political note which might have unpleasant consequences for the relations between the two countries.

The sound public opinion in Yugoslavia and the public opinion in the world will condemn this new suspicious acts of the Yugoslav leadership. The effort of the chiefs of Belgrade to bring a note to oppose Comrade Enver Hoxha's book "The Titoites" and his speech of November 10, 1982, and use an overbearing tone of the "great power" which has only general threatening terms which cannot stand up to a single fact or event of our documents, cannot intimidate or convince anyone. This serves just to show that the Yugoslav leadership wants to further aggravate the relations with Albania.

We want to stress that the book "The Titoites" is not a propaganda pamphlet, but a complete, authentic and truthful historical document on the Albanian-Yugoslav relations, from the time of the war until today. The historical truths it contains and the concrete events it describes cannot be wiped aside with reckless, typically Titoite political phrase-mongering. This testifies to the fact that the Yugoslav leadership lacks both the sincerity and seriousness, the wisdom and the courage to own up, even though in silence, the mistakes it has made. Had it been otherwise, before it came to draft this document, it ought to have reflected over what it has done against Socialist Albania and the Albanians of Yugoslavia and draw reasonable conclusions which would really have opened the way for normal relations between the two countries and would have calmed down the situation in Kosovo.

The Yugoslav leadership, so full of itself, continues to think that the world opinion will see the relations of Yugoslavia with Albania and the socialist development of our country through the spectacles of Belgrade. It is difficult, if ever, to find anyone anywhere who is honest and objective to believe in the Yugoslav lies that Albania allegedly foments trouble in the Balkans and that with its policy it allegedly threatens not only security in the region of the Balkans, but also general peace in Europe and in the world. This is absurd.

If Albania were an element that foments trouble, as the Yugoslav leaders claim loudly, then, why does it not maintain such a stand towards Greece, Italy or Turkey? Our neighbours have never presented any claim to the contrary, have never had any suspicion about us. With them we maintain relations of good neighbourliness, which are continuously consolidated on the basis of understanding and good will, mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of one another. This does not happen with regard to Yugoslavia, the relations with which have always been replete with continous problems and complications.

The progressive world reflects over this reality, and the book "The Titoites" provides explanations based on documents. Those who read this book clearly see that we are not responsible for the tense relations that exist between our two countries. Albania has not a special policy against Federative Yugoslavia, as the leaders in Belgrade claim. The relations are such due to the fact that for years on end the Yugoslav side has committed hostile acts, concocted plots and intrigues and carried out attacks against Albania endlessly, which are described with great details and accuracy in the book "The Titoites". Historical facts show that the Yugoslav leadership has returned our friendship with treason, has returned our sincerity with perfidy.

The whole anti-Albanian campaign of the Yugoslav leadership today strives to cover up these censurable acts of its and continue pivoting around a propaganda invention, according to which Albania attacks Yugoslavia in order to distract attention from its own internal situation, which is allegedly serious. But the whole world knows the present situation of Yugoslavia, and also knows the situation in Albania, which is very calm, and can very easily make the comparison. With the noise they make, the Yugoslav chiefs want to present things as if the internal situation is unsound in Albania, but with this they reveal that they are aggrieved over the enemies we purged in Albania, a thing which proves that these enemies of our people were the secret agents of the Yugoslavs.

Two books appeared last year in Belgrade under the pompous titles "Albania of Enver Hoxha" and "after the Discovery of Enver Hoxha," books which had the great ambition of explaining the Albanian events to the world. We did not worry our heads about them, because we were clear that no one in any country, not even in Yugoslavia, gives any credit to the stale concoctions of the Yugoslavs against Albania. The fact is that these books have remained unsold despite the reduction of the price from 5,000 to 4,000 dinars, as an editorial of the TANJUG reported, but although these books had no response whatsoever anywhere, these books became renowned in another aspect: Over all these years they have been the only commodity in Yugoslavia which has had any price reduction.

Another argument of the Titoites, which has become stale and with which they think they are denigrating us, is the epithet which they apply to us, calling ours a "Stalinist" state. On the contrary, with this they honour us, because we have never denied Stalin, who is one of the great classics of Marxism-Leninism. It is 30 years now since Stalin has died, therefore he is not responsible for that grave economic crisis, for that great political and ideological confusion, for that great struggle for power amongst the various nationalist clans, which are taking place in Yugoslavia.

These situations in Yugoslavia were not caused by Stalin, but by Titoism. Meanwhile "Stalinist Albania" which carries out the teachings and ideas of Marxism-Leninism, advances securely on the road of socialism, develops its economy non-stop, keeps raising the well-being and the cultural level of its working people, strengthens and consolidates its freedom, independence and sovereignty.

History cannot be distorted and written and the Yugoslav revisionists and others of their ilk, want it. Stalin did not attack either Yugoslavia, or Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan. Nor did he build up military bases and station missiles in any country of the world. It is others who have done this, after Stalin's death, when they came to power through dark plots. It is they who have landed the world into an extremely serious situation, led it to the brink of the abyss of a third atomic world war.

The honest people and the peoples of the world draw their conclusions from history, and the work and figure of Stalin emerge in all their splendour. The mud that was thrown at him is now falling back on the faces of the concocters and renegades.

We are fully convinced that had the Soviet Union pursued the line of Stalin, today it would not have been turned into an imperialist superpower threatening the peoples and, the world would not have been as it is today. But it became such precisely because the Khrushchevite leadership departed from Lenin and Stalin, because it abandoned the spirit of the October Revolution, because it replaced proletarian internationalism for the great power chauvinism and neocolonialism.

The Yugoslavs keep on saying that Socialist Albania is isolated, that it allegedly avoids international collaboration, that is closed up within itself and other such thesis characteristic of a base and ungrounded propaganda. These are made for ulterior intentions to denigrate the value of the just policy of the Albanian state. All the world can see that Albania is not isolated, as the Yugoslav propaganda claims, and it is not our intention to prove this fact recognized by all. We only want to say that Yugoslavs are concerned for Albania's "isolation" with the aim of exerting a certain pressure on us and play us off on the sinister Yugoslav road of taking credits and loans from the imperialists and social-imperialists, of opening the doors of our country to everybody -- the capitalists of the West and the East. But Albania is an independent country, it does not receive credits and loans, nor does it enter the whirlpool of international palaver which is ruled over by the dictate of the two imperialist superpowers. It relies on its own forces for the development of the economy a... culture and its defence. Albania does not receive credits also for the reason that they are the blood and toil of the exploited people, the imperialist plundered proletariat, while the Yugoslav revisionists, who live on the crumbs of world imperialism are in fact feeding themselves on the blood and toil of the peoples and are kept alive thanks to the incessant loans they receive from the enemies of the peoples. Yugoslavia is a dependent country sold out to foreigners.

The Yugoslav leadership is so megalomanical that promoted by its numerous creditors, whom it serves, it has gone so far as to convince itself that it has created the image that Yugoslavia is a non-aligned country that supports the peoples. However, the expedients it employs to attain its goal are becoming less and less effective and sterile.

The so-called non-aligned world is seeing for itself that Yugoslavia is a chess-piece totally engaged with the superpowers, and according to the occasion or circumstances created, sometimes it sides with American imperialism, at other times with Soviet social imperialism, but never sides with the peoples and the small states. Indeed, to enjoy the favours of the superpowers, to secure direct contacts and various manoeuvres with Washington and Moscow, the Titoites are playing the game of factions within their own leadership inciting the American and the Soviet lobby. The American banks and all the banks of the NATO member countries for their part, are hastening to pour billions of dollars for an economically bankrupt country, like Yugoslavia, in order to save it from total economic and political bankruptcy. At a time when they don't have sufficient food for themselves, the Soviets and the other Eastern countries are buying from Yugoslavia goods that can't go on any market, for rubles. Hence, both sides are paying not for the nice words the Yugoslav leaders utter in meetings and conferences, but for the overt and covert services they are making to their hegemonic and expansionist policy. Socialist Albania has exposed and will continue to combat and expose this false and deceptive policy of the Yugoslavs.

In its policy Albania is engaged in struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism for freedom and peace in the world. Yugoslavia is fighting us just because we are fighting the superpowers that oppress the peoples and prop up a bankrupt regime, as the Titoite regime is.

In international meetings and conferences, the Yugoslavs are resorting to numerous theories of "how the world should be built", giving advice of "how the states and nations should come to terms with the superpowers", forwarding ready-made prescriptions of "how to solve this or that conflict", forecasting the coming events, making offers, intervening, etc, but achieving no result whatsoever. But the world is witnessing phenomena opposing the equilibrist policy the Yugoslavs are recommending the others to follow towards the superpowers. It is a fact that the non-aligned countries no longer listen to and respect Yugoslavia. The demagogy and the undermining activity of the Titoite leaders has assumed such proportions that no diplomatic politeness can tolerate. The Yugoslavs have become very sensitive to their acrobatic "ability", and regardless of the disdain and contempt the honest people entertain for them, the Titoite emissaries do not bother to think that Belgrade has become the third centre of world power following the United States of America and the Soviet Union.

The peoples and revolutionary forces are now operating in the streets and public squares, and not in meetings and conferences. They are clashing with ever increasing vigour with the forces of the bourgeois and reactionary order. This is a blow precisely for the defeatist, pacifist spirit of compromise which the Yugoslav revisionists are spreading as well. The Titoites are accusing us Albanians that we don't take part in so-called international meetings which are made for advertisement sake and where only idle talk goes on, although the world is seeing that Socialist Albania states its concern for every event. We give our assessments and take our stand, which, unfortunately for the Yugoslavs, are always in support of the peoples and against the imperialist and reactionary forces, in favour of the freedom and independence of the peoples and against national and social oppression, against the imperialist war and for genuine peace and security.

All the world has forgotten the Helsinki Chart, which the Yugoslavs are using every now and then, because it brought nothing to the security of Europe, which is being threatened by the superpowers.

In the Yugoslav propaganda, in the speeches of the Yugoslav leaders and in many of their official documents, they uninterruptedly repeat their claim that Albania allegedly interferes in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav leaders go so far as to claim that the various states of the world exert pressure on Albania which "is attacking the serene Yugoslavia." But apart from words, they are incapable of bringing anything to prove such a thing because there is no kind of interference on the part of the Albanians in their internal affairs.

The Yugoslavs want that we stop the political-ideological polemics against the pseudo-socialist regime of Yugoslavia and leave them attack "Stalinist Albania" freely. We will never stop the polemics, but we want to stress that they, too, have never given up making propaganda and agitation against the state power and the policy of our socialist state. They use precisely this argument as our interference in their internal affairs, but they forget that they have extremely interfered for 40 years in succession in our internal affairs and not only through polemics but with plots and intrigues to overthrow our socialist regime.

All the policy and the activity of the Party of Labour and of the People's Socialist Repbulic of Albania have never sought the instability or disintegration of Yugoslavia. If this exists and if this will happen, the causes should be found in the Yugoslav leadership itself, in its internal and external policy.

We reiterate our opinion that we do not want that situation. As for the independence of Yugoslavia, its stability, no danger has ever existed either from Socialist Albania, nor from the Albanians living in their territories in Yugoslavia. The world realizes and will realize that Albania and the Albanians of Yugoslavia have always acted positively concerning the consolidation and security of Yugoslavia, in its defence from the real foreign enemies, therefore their clamour for Albanian interference in the internal affiars of Yugoslavia are both absurd and ill-intentioned.

It is a slander when we are accused of being the culprits for the tragic events of Kosovo. On the contrary, it is the big-Serb chauvinist policy the one that led to that situation and continues to increase and make tenser the tension against the Albanians.

The Kosovars and other Albanians living in their territories in Yugoslavia are completely right to demand, on the basis of the Constitution, the status of the republic they are denied of and Socialist Albania will back them up, as it has supported them in their just demands in the framework of the Constitution of the Yugoslav Federation. We have considered and consider right and reasonable the demands of our brothers living in Yugoslavia and the fulfilment of these demands contributes to cohesion and normal-coexistence of the numerous peoples living in the Yugoslav state. We shall oppose the big-Serb pressure, the stick and the shedding of the Albanian blood in torrents. We shall oppose the crowding of jails with Albanian youngsters. We will defend those that the Kosovars defend, their rights for justice and equality on all the fields.

It is common knowledge that on this problem Socialist Albania has suggested the most correct, wisest and the most appropriate way to solve the conflicts that have burst in Kosovo not for the Albanians' fault.

As Comrade Enver Hoxha stated at the report of the 8th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania, we have been and are of the opinion that the Yugoslav authorities should consider the demands of the Albanians of Kosovo seriously, should talk with them calmly, on terms of equality, frankly and sincerely and should find out those solutions that will be acceptable for the Kosovars. Otherwise, if the terror and persecutions against the Albanians and the national oppression will not be put an end in Kosovo, and they will still be denied of their rights, then the situation in Kosovo will not be stable and, for this, the Yugoslav authorities are responsible, it is not Albanian's fault.

The insinuation like that the Yugoslav memorandum contains, claiming that supposedly Kosovo and other Albanian territories are called "our territories" in Albania, brings about no political profit to the Yugoslavs. We have spoken and speak of the Albanians living in their territories in Yugoslavia and nothing else.

The world knows to read and understand correctly our official statements and numerous documents which testify that Albania has no territorial claims towards anybody and the Albanian people in Yugoslavia have not sought to unite with Albania. Only the Yugoslavs, who have a stained consciousness and are blinded by chauvinism, read them upside down, or as they like, because the injustices done to the Albanians they consider as justice and, to cover it up, they blame Albania.

Now, Belgrade claims that Albania is not ready to conduct cultural exchanges with Yugoslavia, including Kosovo, too, as she did not respond to the proposal to sign a cultural agreement proposed by the Yugoslav side. These are speculations which do not intend the real development of cultural exchanges with Kosovo, but to create supplementary causes to hit the Albanian culture and traditions in this region.

We have had developed cultural exchanges with the Albanians residing in Yugoslavia. These have been normal and have been conducted with the full approval of the Yugoslav Government and in compliance with the official protocols accepted and signed by the two sides.

Following the events that occurred in Kosovo in 1981, the Yugoslav propaganda raised a great clamour to prove that culprits for them were allegedly the professors of Tirana University who frequently delivered lectures at the Pristina University, our artistic ensembles that gave performances at the Kosovo, Macedonian and Montenegrin stages, the books exchanged between different institutions, in a word, the whole practice of cultural exchanges between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Kosovo region and the other republics of Yugoslavia. For these lectures delivered by our professors, for these songs and dances by our folk ensembles, we are accused of having interfered in the home affairs of Yugoslavia, of having spread "irredentism" in the Albanian territories, of having indoctrinated the youth of Kosovo, etc. A lot of Albanians have been imprisoned because they have applauded the ensembles of their brothers from Albania, or because they possess books they have legally bought in the book shops of Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro, where they were freely sold on the basis of the existing agreements.

Now what kind of protocol or cultural agreement want the Yugoslavs to strike with us? First of all they must say whether they adhere or not to their charges towards our men of culture who have gone to Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro. Do they yet consider the content of the Albanian culture, ancient and modern, as a culture that gives rise to the Albanian irredentism, etc?

As it comes out, so far they adhere to their anti-Albanian affirmations. Then what do they want from us? Do they want that we send our artists and creators so that we be accused of interfering in the home affairs of Yugoslavia? Or that the spectators and admirers of the Albanian art be imprisoned? We cannot change our history, our songs, our culture, to the liking of the Serb chauvinists or any one else. No one does this. The culture of every country, every people, is that created through centuries and materialized in books, monuments, in its language and civilization. Therefore, the Yugoslav step is not sincere, its aims are ominious and they are done for certain purposes.

In conclusion, we would like to say that the Yugoslav memorandum is fresh testimony to the anti-Albanian policy of the Titoite leadership and of its evil aims, in order to intensify the hostile line against Albania. But it must be added that the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is neither affected by the insults, slanders, concoctions and plots nor is it intiminated by threats. The threats do not work here. Our country has constantly expressed itself that it wants to live in good neighbourliness with all the nearby states, including Yugoslavia too, but the Yugoslavs must change the concepts of their policy on the good neighbourliness with Albania and the hostile practices against us. One can hardly find another road.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH KENYA

AU011358 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Tirana, February 1 (ATA) -- The Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Kenya, proceeding from the desire to develop the relations between the two countries, agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

FILIPOV AT CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION MEETING

AU311942 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] On 31 January in Sofia a joint meeting of the collegiums of the Ministry of Internal Trade and Public Services and the Ministry of Light Industry took place. The meeting, chaired by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of internal trade and public services, was also attended by Comrade Grisha Filipov and Rumen Serbezov, minister of light industry. The joint activity of the two ministries for better supplying the needs of the population with good quality consumer goods was discussed. It was reported that during 1982 the economic organizations of the Ministry of Light Industry have supplied the internal market with goods to the tune of over 1,900,000,000 leva. This is 155,000,000 leva more than what was envisaged in the national plan. Many required goods have been produced in sufficient qualities.

Comrade Grisha Filipov spoke about the need to expand the production of consumer goods during the current year and about improving their quality. He paid special attention to the task of improving the structure of the basic funds, and producing more goods which are needed by the population. The economic organizations must direct their efforts towards better supplying the needs of the population and producing goods which are required and can quickly be sold on the domestic market. The joint meeting adopted measures on better supplying the needs of the population during the current year.

LEADERS GREET INDIAN COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU251944 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Sofia, January 25 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Grisha Filipov have sent to Mr Zail Singh, India's president and to Mrs Indira Gandhi, India's prime minister, congratulations on the national day of the country.

We are pleased with the remarkable successes achieved by India in different spheres of life, we give high assessment to her consistent peaceful policy as well as to her great contribution to increasing the positive impact of the Nonaligned Movement on the international relations, reads the telegram in part. Conviction is expressed that Bulgaria and India's traditional friendship and fruitful cooperation will continue to strengthen and develop in the two peoples' interests, in the interest of peace and understanding.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES KRUPP OFFICIAL BEIZ 24 JAN

AU241356 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Sofia, January 24 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council received Mr Berthold Beiz, president of the Krupp observing council who is on a visit to Bulgaria at his invitation. There were talks on questions related to the economic cooperation between Bulgaria and the FRG, between Bulgarian organizations and Krupp. Stressed was the necessity of extending the economic relations.

MIKHAYLOV RECEIVES POLISH JOURNALIST DELEGATION

AU251912 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov has received the delegation of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic, led by Klement Krzyzagorski, chairman of the provisional main administration of the union.

ALEKSANDROV DELEGATION RETURNS FROM AFGHANISTAN

AU312053 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] On 31 January the BCP Central Committee delegation led by Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov returned from Kabul. In Afghanistan the delegation was received by Babrak Karmal, Afghanistan's first party and state leader, to whom it gave an oral message from Comrade Todor Zhivkov. In the ensuring talk, a high evaluation was voiced of the existing fraternal relations between the BCP and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and between the two countries and people, and confidence was expressed in their further development and strengthening.

Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov expressed the solidarity and support of the BCP and our entire people with the struggle of the Afghan working people for strengthening the achievements of the April revolution and for building the new society. Babrak Karmal stressed that the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are steadily pursuing a course of strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation with the USSR, Bulgaria and the other socialist countries. He highly evaluated the experience of the BCP and Bulgaria, from which the Afghan leadership and party are constantly learning. The BCP Central Committee delegation attended the opening of a big photo exhibition in Kabul devoted to the 40th birthday of Lyudmila Zhivkova.

STANISHEV RETURNS FROM VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

AU010950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0430 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] The BCP Central Committee delegation led by Comrade Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, which paid a friendly visit to socialist Ethiopia at the invitation of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), has returned home. The joint announcement adopted on the talks in Addis Ababa expresses satisfaction with the discussion of topical problems of the international situation and with the fact that the stands of the two countries on these issues are absolutely identical. The announcement also expresses serious concern over the growing threat of peace and over the intensification of the aggressive U.S. forces leading up to confrontation and an arms race as well as to achieving military superiority.

The BCP and the COPWE condemned the aggressive course of international imperialism and of their allies in the Middle East, Near East, Africa and in other parts of the world. They confirmed the great importance for creating nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world, particularly in Africa and the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, the Caribbean, the Balkans and in northern Europe.

KUBADINSKI-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BENIN

AU301852 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] At the invitation of Mathieu Kerekou, president of Benin and chairman of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party, Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, departed for Benin on 30 January for a friendly visit.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC -- The State Council has issued a decree relieving Asen Iliev Zlatanov of his post as Bulgarian ambassador to the Yemen Arab Republic. Ivan Budinov Stoyanov is appointed Bulgarian ambassador to the Yemen Arab Republic. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1901 GMT 28 Jan 83 AU]

FURTHER ON BUSH'S 'PROVOCATIVE' BERLIN VISIT

LD020008 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush today ended his provocative visit to West Berlin and left for the Netherlands. The visit which has just concluded is the theme of our interview with Berlin correspondent Miroslav Bourda, who is now in the Berlin studio:

[Question] What are the results of the visit by the U.S. deputy leader?

[Answer] Let us first describe the aims of the U.S. vice president in West Berlin. As is known, yesterday evening here he delivered a speech in which he attempted to advocate a so-called zero option, which almost everybody knows does not give a just and serious solution to the issue of medium-range missiles in Europe. Bush even wanted to go over to the offensive. And as he and other U.S. representatives know that the public in West Europe and in the United States itself is waiting for a new step forward in U.S. policy, he brought with him to West Berlin a letter from the U.S. President in which Ronald Reagan offers the USSR's supreme representative a meeting at which an agreement on medium-range missiles would be signed. It sounds nice, but this, however, is only a first impression. The letter again offers an agreement from the position of the zero option. It fails to mention the arsenals of Great Britain and France in medium-range missiles, submarines and nuclear delivery means. In other words, the letter was written only with the aim of confusing the West European public, so that the bourgeois press could properly support this step of President Reagan and confuse the public. The general public, however, knows too much about the missiles and the U.S. plans. Here in West Berlin, too, nobody has forgotten the theories of limited nuclear war. Therefore, Bush, like Reagan less than a year ago, was received with a large-scale demonstration. Four thousand policemen could not prevent the participants in the demonstration from showing what they thought of U.S. foreign policy. Bush was simply hissed at and, to tell the truth, his press conference today was not a success either. Many Western journalists are fortunately aware that a failure of the Geneva talks could have dangerous consequences. That was why in the end the questions at the press conference -- which was otherwise very well staged, Bush himself deciding which journalists could ask him questions -- were all directed one way: Yes, Mr Vice President, you have said a lot about peace but does your proposal to meet the Soviet supreme representative also represent a change in the U.S. stance at Geneva, or is it purely propaganda? The answer was the same every time -- no answer. We have strived and will strive for a successful solution to the problems.

[Question] Is it possible to say now whether this visit will have a concrete effect on the future relations on the two countries?

[Answer] Bush said at the press conference today that FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, assured him again today that the FRG is identifying itself with the U.S. position as never before. Kohl said the same thing yesterday evening in his speech. Let us add that he visited West Berlin against the provisions of the four-power treaty. The unsuccessful propaganda campaign will not give him too many votes before the elections on 6 March. Kohl, however, is much closer to the U.S. stand today than many of his West European partners. After all, Bush devoted more than half of his speech to making an appeal for the necessity to unite in joint action. He thus openly admitted that views differ on U.S. foreign policy. Therefore, it is questionable whether he will succeed in creating any unity during his West European tour. The world and Europe will measure the sincerity of the United States by its readiness for a compromise and willingness to negotiate seriously to attain an agreement in Geneva. The people in Europe are too well aware that it is their fate that is at stake, and they will not give it up as easily as Kohl.

'Propaganda' Visit Ends

LD011956 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush today ended his 2-day visit to West Berlin and left for the Netherlands by air. Today's press conference showed again that he used his stay in West Berlin for propaganda purposes only. This is how the majority of journalists described his address yesterday which did not include a single constructive proposal or mention a change in the U.S. stance on the Geneva talks. He simply advocated the so-called zero option, albeit in a different form. Just what response this U.S. stance on the fundamental question of our time generated among the ordinary inhabitants of this city was illustrated also by yesterday's anti-American demonstration. Bush was booed and his words about the peace aim of his tour were utterly rejected.

FRG'S GENSCHER WELCOMED ON ARRIVAL BY CHNOUPEK

LD011314 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Hans-Dietrich Genscher, minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, arrived by air in Prague today for an official visit to Czechoslovakia. He was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek, at whose invitation the visit is taking place.

Chnoupek, Genscher Hold Talks

LD021034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, ministers of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia and the FRG, held a talk in the Cernin Palace in Prague today. The talk was devoted to bilateral relations and topical issues of current world development, especially in Europe. The ministers noted that continuation of a political dialogue and developing good-neighborly relations between Czechoslovakia and the FRG could substantially contribute to strengthening peace, security and cooperation in Europe. They pointed to the lasting importance of the agreement on relations between the CSSR and the FRG from December 1973 and to the contribution of the joint declaration which was signed during the visit of Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the republic, to the FRG in April 1978.

The ministers confirmed the interest of the two countries in further deepening and strengthening relations in the political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural and other fields. In exchanging views on the international situation, they paid particular attention to the key issues of our time: averting the danger of nuclear confrontation, strengthening security in our continent and continuing peaceful coexistence and cooperation.

The ministries explained the stands of their respective governments on the arms limitation and disarmament talks and especially on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, the course and prospects of the Madrid meeting and the Vienna talks on reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe and on other issues of interest to both sides.

Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek in his explanation underlined the important new peace initiatives contained in the Political Declaration of this year's Prague session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states, in particular, the proposal for the conclusion of an agreement on mutual non-use of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations between Warsaw Pact member states and NATO states.

Strougal Ill, Meeting Canceled

LD011923 Hamburg DPA in German 1829 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Prague, 1 Feb (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has welcomed the latest offer of U.S. President Ronald Reagan for an early meeting with Soviet party head Yuriy Andropov and attaches great significance to it for the current East-West negotiations. At a dinner on the occasion of his visit to the CSSR, Genscher said this evening that the Federal Government wants success in the Geneva disarmament negotiations "with all its heart". Such a summit meeting could be of great importance not only from the Soviet-U.S. missile negotiations, but also for all other East-West negotiations on arms control and security and cooperation in Europe.

In his speech, Genscher devoted a surprisingly large amount of space to transborder environmental protection. In this connection he called upon the CSSR for neighbourly cooperation. Swift action has to be taken here, he said. The pace of efforts for international protection measures must not lag behind the pace of destruction. In this Genscher was clearly alluding to environmental pollution by the Czechoslovak chemical works and coal gasification plant near the border in northwest Bohemia, from whose waste gases and acid rain the Bavarian forests especially are suffering.

Prior to this Genscher, who arrived in Prague for 2 days of consultations, conferred with his Czechoslovak counterpart Bohuslav Chnoupek for about 3 hours. International disarmament problems and Bonn's desire to continue the East-West dialogue were the main topics discussed.

At the end of his visit tomorrow Genscher will meet state and party head Gustav Husak. A meeting with CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal had to be canceled when Strougal suddenly fell ill. In the morning, Genscher will be briefed on the situation of the church in the CSSR by Archbishop of Prague Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek.

Chnoupek, Genscher Dinner Toasts

LD020530 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a festive dinner in honor of FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in the Cernin Palace in Prague today.

In his toast, Bohuslav Chnoupek recalled that the most important task now is to avert the danger of war, particularly nuclear war, and to strengthen and deepen the process of detente. In order to realize these noble goals, it is necessary to overcome the current difficult stage in international relations. Bohuslav Chnoupek said: as far as we are concerned, we -- with our allies -- strive for a healthier state of the complicated international situation through constructive negotiations, as was confirmed again this year at the meeting in Prague of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states.

In reply, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, pointed to this year's 10th anniversary of the signing of the treaty on mutual relations between the two countries, which started a new chapter along the path of understanding between the nations of the two neighborly states and contributed to peace in Europe. He confirmed that the FRG will observe and fulfill treaties signed with East European states. Hans-Dietrich Genscher spoke in support of preserving everything positive achieved in East-West relations.

FRG Reportage of Visit

For West German media coverage of FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's visit to Czechoslovakia, which began on 1 February, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 2 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CTK EXAMINES ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH FRG

LD311414 Prague CTK in English 1052 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Prague -- Czechoslovakia's economic relations with the FRG provide evidence that cooperation between states with different social systems is not only possible but very useful, and helps generate a better political climate in Europe.

Czechoslovak-West German economic relations are positively influenced by the fact that the two countries are neighbours and partners who know each other well, and have similar economic structures. That is why Czechoslovakia is interested in further expansion of trade and other forms of economic cooperation. Good foundations for development of neighbourly relations were laid especially by the treaty the two countries signed in 1973.

Trade relations are based on an agreement of economic, industrial and technical cooperation signed in January 1975. In Czechoslovakia's trade with industrially advanced capitalist states, West Germany ranks first with 26 per cent of the total.

Last year, Czechoslovak-West German trade reached 3,600 million marks: Czechoslovak exports over 1,900 million, imports almost 1,700 million. Czechoslovakia exports to West Germany machine tools, textile and printing machines, farm machinery and equipment, iron, steel, brown coal, kaolins, clays, timber, textiles, glassware, costume jewelry and some products of the food industry including beer. Czechoslovakia is also an important transit country across which West Germany receives Soviet natural gas.

Czechoslovakia imports from West Germany include mainly machines, equipments and products of the chemical industry, as well as a steadily growing assortment of consumer goods. Important for Czechoslovak economy is cooperation in water transport: Czechoslovakia uses the Labe (Elbe) waterway and port facilities in Hamburg.

There exist untapped possibilities in industrial cooperation between Czechoslovak and West German enterprises. At present, supplies of products made on the basis of cooperation contracts represent about 10 per cent of the total exchange of goods between Czechoslovakia and West Germany. About thirty contracts have been concluded. Demag, the West Germany company, and the Czechoslovak engineering works Unicovske Strojirny have jointly made several hundred excavators of various types, Kraftanlagen Heidelberg and the CKD Dukla works in Prague cooperate in the production of mobile heating plants. Cooperation contracts with Czechoslovak manufacturers were also concluded in Siemens, Bosch, Saver, Hamm and other West German firms.

Another form of cooperation with good prospects are joint Czechoslovak and West German supplies to third countries. Pragoinvest, the Czechoslovak foreign trade corporation, cooperates with a consortium headed by Siemens on a cement plant project in Brazil, Skodaexport cooperates with Deutsche Babcock on orders for the United Arab Emirates, Brazil, and the Philippines.

Important for further extension of bilateral trade is the work of the Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation Between Czechoslovakia and the FRG, set up on the basis of the January 1975 agreement. The 7th session of the commission will be held in Prague this year.

TU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SFRY, BULGARIA, ROMANIA

LD302306 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] A delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions, headed by its chairman, Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, left by air today for an official visit to Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania.

The delegation will have talks with representatives of the trade unions of these countries on the further development of mutual cooperation.

Talks Begin in Belgrade

LD011006 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Talks began in Belgrade today between representatives of Czechoslovak and Yugoslav trade unions. The delegation of the [CSSR] Central Trade Union Council is led by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council. The Yugoslav delegation is led by Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, chairman of the Central Council of the Confederation of Yugoslav Trade Unions.

The main subject of the talks is the further development of mutual cooperation. The delegations will exchange information about the position and tasks of trade unions in their countries, and about the situation in the international trade union movement.

PRC AFRICA TRIP PART OF BIGGER STRATEGY

AU280930 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Jan 83 p 6

[Jozef Janto article: "Old-New Goals in Africa; Zhao Ziyang's Marathon Trip to the Black Continent;" passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] ALMOST 20 YEARS HAVE ALREADY PASSED SINCE FORMER CHINESE PREMIER ZHOU ENLAI TOURED SEVERAL STATES IN AFRICA. AT THAT TIME, DURING HIS LAST STOPOVER IN MOGADISHU AT THE BEGINNING OF 1964, HE CHARACTERIZED AFRICA AS A "CONTINENT ROUSED FROM SLEEP, AND FIGHTING." IN CONCLUDING HIS 1-MONTH "MARATHON" TRIP TO 11 AFRICAN COUNTRIES ON 17 JANUARY 1983, 19 YEARS LATER, THE PRESENT PREMIER "SLIGHTLY CORRECTED" THIS CHARACTERIZATION: HE GREETED "AFRICA ROUSED FROM SLEEP, AND REJUVENATED."

China's endeavors to penetrate the African Continent, and to lay there the foundations of its influence (ideology not excluded), are not at all new. They date back to the period when several African countries were liberating themselves from the domination of colonial powers. At that time, Zhou Enlai's trip was meant to concretize these goals and endeavors still more, by finding as many sympathizers in the world, and particularly the developing world, as possible. In fact, along side the wish to expand its influence with the countries of the Third World, China also needed these countries' votes in order to become a UN member instead of Taiwan. Thanks to the many years of untiring effort by the Soviet Union and the socialist states to push this through, and thanks to the votes of many (also African) countries of the world, China was granted its place in the United Nations and has also become a permanent member of the UN Security Council. Well, after all this had become reality, Beijing began preaching the theory that "it is the only representative of the Third World" in this UN body.

However, even such an experienced diplomat as Zhou Enlai was still uncautious enough to declare toward the end of his trip, among other things, that the "prospects of a revolution in Africa are quite outstanding;" with that statement he truly frightened the rulers of quite a few young African states. As the result, they became most cautious and reserved toward everything that came from China. AND THE "EXAMPLE" PROVIDED BY THE CHINESE CULTURAL REVOLUTION WAS SOMETHING THEY DID NOT INTEND TO FOLLOW AT ALL. It was only after these stormy years had passed and the situation in China had again made an extreme turn in a completely opposite direction, and when the attempt was made to open the gates wide for the West -- it was only then that Beijing again began to be interested in also acquiring positions in Africa.

Undoubtedly, part of this policy was also the recently concluded 4-week tour of the current Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to 11 African countries south of the equator. [as published]

THIS TRIP INDUBITABLY DESERVES ATTENTION, IF ONLY BECAUSE IT SHOWS THE NEW ASPECTS THAT ARE IDENTIFIABLE IN THE CURRENT ENDEAVORS OF THE CHINESE POLICY TOWARD THIS CONTINENT, AND IN BROADER CONNECTIONS ALSO GENERALLY TOWARD THE DEVELOPING WORLD.

The very selection of the 11 African countries testifies that Beijing is striving to win friends regardless of their political profile: From those with an unambiguously progressive orientation (such as Congo, Tanzania, Algeria and Zambia) and up to those with an expressly pro-Western orientation (Zaire, Kenya and Morocco). At the same time, Zhao Ziyang strove to pursue so-called "delicate diplomacy" in his talks and speeches. These no longer abounded in revolutionary slogans, as Zhou Enlai's did 19 years ago; Zhao constantly stressed the "points of friendship contact."

In Algeria and Morocco he skillfully evaded the problems of Western Sahara; and in Egypt he declared Chinese support for the Arab efforts for a Near East settlement. Simultaneously, he promised Egypt the delivery of parts for the 60-70 F-7 fighter aircraft, which are to be assembled directly on the spot. But the Chinese premier accommodated even the splitter of the OAU -- Mobutu's regime in Zaire -- by promising not to demand the repayment of the $100 million loan and by agreeing with this capital being invested in mixed Zaire-Chinese enterprises.

This fact sounds like a great paradox, especially now, when it is transpired that Mobutu had concluded an extensive agreement on military cooperation with Israel. However, this agreement has a dark purpose: It leads to a coalition of Zaire, the United States and the Zionist circles, one that is aimed at establishing a starting point against progressive states in that part of the world.

Well, the world now sees how sincere Beijing's words were when, during this trip, China expressed its unambiguous condemnation of the South African racist regime and, at the same time, its support for the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), as well as its interest in a normalization of Sino-Angolan relations. We know that in the past China supported, even with arms, the FNLA (National Front for the Liberation of Angola) and UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) organizations fighting as mercenaries of the Republic of South Africa and of the imperialist circles in general against the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) -- that is, against Angola's legal government. Zhao Ziyang even declared that the withdrawal of Cuban units from Angola, where they are at the country's request, should not figure as a condition in resolving the Namibian problem.

THUS, THROUGH ITS PREMIER'S STATEMENTS DURING HIS AFRICAN TRIP, CHINA STROVE TO SHOW THAT IT HAD BEEN PURSUING A PRO-AFRICAN, ANTIRACIST AND ANTI-IMPERIALIST POLICY CONSTANTLY AND FOR A LONG TIME. AS THE BEST METHOD FOR ERADICATING THE PAST, ZHAO CHOSE THE EMPHASIS OF AFRICAN UNITY, SUPPORT FOR THE ARABS' FIGHT AND THE PEOPLE'S RESISTANCE AGAINST THE APARTHEID POLICY IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, AND SUPPORT FOR THE MOVEMENT FOR NAMIBIA'S INDEPENDENCE; AT THE SAME TIME, HE CLAIMED THAT BEIJING HAD ALWAYS ADHERED TO THESE BASIC PRINCIPLES.

However, observers believe that the crux of the matter lies somewhere else; now, shortly prior to the summit conference of the Nonaligned Movement, China's leading representatives are striving to sweep away all that could obstruct their influence and authority in the community of developing countries. Because, even if the Beijing government circles deny this, many observers are expressing their conviction that Zhao's 4-week African marathon is unambiguously meant to serve Beijing's wish to preserve its prestige and influence in the Third World. The results of Zhao Ziyang's "inspection" trip to Africa will be reflected in the further steps and attitudes of the Chinese foreign policy.

ENVOY TO MEXICO COMMENTS ON CENTRAL AMERICA

PA271249 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 15 Jan 83 p 7

[By Jesus Antonio Franco Chavero]

[Text] The interference of foreign elements "does not contribute and will never contribute to peace in Central America" or in any other place, Czechoslovak Ambassador to Mexico Zdnek Hradec said yesterday.

He was referring to U.S. military aid to its allies in the region, specifically to Guatemala and the opponents of the Nicaraguan Government, among others.

Interviewed in the Mexico City airport where he went to welcome Otakar Svercina, director general of the Czechoslovak Press Agency (CTK), the ambassador said the Central American countries should appreciate the Mexican-Venezuelan proposal to bring peace to the region.

He also said that relations of the countries involved in that conflict must be developed through cooperation among all because this is the only path. Regarding Mexico and Venezuela's refusal to joint the forum for peace and democracy, Hradec expressed his approval and indicated that the Czechoslovak Government supports the attitude of the two nations.

He indicated that the proposal to find a negotiated solution in Central America is well based on Mexico's pacifist policy.

Regarding a possible meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov, the diplomat said "it is good that international problems be resolved through dialogue, understanding and the exchange of ideas."

Zdnek Hradec stressed that the socialist bloc, the same as Mexico, "due to its traditionally pacifist policy," has always struggled for peace in the world.

For his part, Otakar Svercina, director general of the CTK, stressed that "any strengthening of military potential in the territory of others is a condemnable and negative action." He said this in reference to the U.S. position of trying to install missiles in Europe.

He noted that the European countries have had bad experiences in "war adventures." Europe is happy, he said, that peace has been achieved on the continent since 1945.

"I am convinced that the European governments believe that peace is the best thing that can exist and that they do not want any problems for any reason," he added.

Regarding the problems of Poland, Svercina said that Poland has always received support from the Czechoslovak Government, which at all times has expressed solidarity with its difficulties, and he said "we have always helped each other."

Moments earlier, the Czechoslovak ambassador to Mexico had said that as a result of the world crisis, bilateral economic relations had been significantly affected.

He stressed that in order to stop this situation, bilateral trade, which currently totals $36 million -- two for one in favor of his country -- will be carried out in the form of barter, that is, through the exchange of mercandise.

Svercina arrived in Mexico City to meet with various general directors of several communications media, including EL DIA, with which he has news exchange agreements. On Monday he will meet with Socorro Diaz Palacios.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS INCREASED SERVICE CHARGES

AU281948 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Jan 83 p 2

[Editorial article: "On the Development and Quality of Services; A Very Important Political and Economic Task"]

[Text] Services play an important role in the life of an advanced society. They are one of the features characterizing the attained living standards because they are irreplaceable in satisfying the material, cultural and other needs of the population.

Services for the public are taking over a steadily growing number of activities that used to be performed in households. They thereby enable the citizens to spend more time on education, culture, entertainment and recreation. As the providing of households with appliances develops and the way of life changes, new types of services emerge and others are substantially expanded.

The dynamic development of services in our country is borne out, for example, by the fact that the turnover increased from kCs2.4 billion in 1955, to kCs13 billion in 1980. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan alone, it increased 26 percent. The Seventh 5-Year Plan, too foresees their further expansion. According to the main trends of the economic and social development of the CSSR in 1981-1985 approved by the 16th CPCZ Congress, services are to grow by 13-15 percent. All this furnishes evidence of the continuing development of services in our country.

The 16th CPCZ Congress stressed that the further substantial improvement of services is one of the important tasks of, notably, national committees and production cooperatives. In this connection Gustav Husak said: "Special attention must be paid to the development and quality of services. Every worker in charge of a service sector must realize that this is not merely an economic, but a highly political issue."

The party and state bodies are devoting systematic attention to the development of services. It was discussed in great detail by the sixth CPCZ Central Committee session in April 1982, in connection with the tasks of national committees. It is chiefly the national committees that are responsible for the development of services as they administer and supervise the majority of service organizations and coordinate the activity of other organizations providing services on their territory. The above session expressed appreciation for the results achieved in the area of services in the years of building socialism, but it also critically noted that, from the viewpoint of the citizens' growing demands, their present standard cannot be regarded as satisfactory. This is attested to by the working people's numerous comments and justified criticism.

The sixth CPCZ Central Committee session carried out an in-depth analysis of the shortcomings and problems in this sector. It pointed out that criticism is being directed at the situation in the repairs of footwear, bed linen and underwear, clothing, leather goods and other services, the poor quality and disproportionately long deadlines for the repairs, as well as at the manifestations of dishonesty in the work performed or in the charges for it. A considerable number of grievances also concern the dislocation of the individual service facilities and their opening hours.

The session described the poor standard of management, which is costly, paperwork-intensive and inflexible as one of the main concerns of the unsatisfactory situation in services. The system of planning, financing and material incentives does not sufficiently respect the nature and conditions of services and does not sufficiently orient the service organizations toward preferentially satisfying the needs of the public. Nor are the technical equipment of the service enterprises and organizations, the material and technical supplies and the deliveries of spare parts, appliances, tools and so forth always adequate.

Many enterprises of local economy and production cooperatives have departed from their original function in the search for profit that is easier to come by, by taking up all kinds of production sharing with the centrally-run industry. Various local possibilities for improving the satisfaction of citizens' needs, too, are not being adequately used. The unwelcome consequence of this is the fact that a considerable part of the population depends on moonlighters for various repair jobs.

The national economy, as the Central Committee stressed, has enough strength and resources to properly satisfy the citizens' demands for services. The socialist system of services and local production that has been built in the past years and which employs some 700,000 people has all the essential prerequisites for that, including a number of modern enterprises and facilities. However, these prerequisites must be oriented more correctly and used more efficiently.

The Sixth CPCZ Central Committee session has laid down the concrete path toward resolutely overcoming the existing shortcomings and set the tasks in further expanding and improving paid services. A number of political, organizational and economic measures are being adopted to ensure those conclusions. They consist, essentially, of simplifying the entire management and planning system and the fiscal, credit and tax instruments and of creating conditions for a more flexible management of services and for applying more effective economic incentives for their expansion.

At many places, national committees have already taken practical steps to improve services. In a number of districts, towns and villages, new facilities have been set up, their opening hours have been adjusted so as to better accommodate the public's needs, new types of services have been introduced and so forth. The results so far of the efforts to expand services graphically show, despite the necessity to overcome all kinds of difficulties in many cases, that everywhere there exist realistic possibilities for achieving a substantial improvement in this area by tapping existing reserves and local resources. It is, therefore, essential that party bodies and national committees devote permanent and intensive attention to the initiative-filled fulfillment of the conclusions of the Sixth CPCZ Central Committee session so as to make sure that in the area of services, too, the lagging facilities catch up with the foremost ones.

Other measures in support of services for the public include the reduction in the plan for this year of the volume of the service organizations' deliveries and jobs for production enterprises. The reduction amounts to more than kCs 200 million. This step is aimed at expeditiously increasing the share of the local economy's and production cooperatives' capacities used for expanding services for the public.

In the interest of supporting services and developing their material and technical base, a repair and modernization fund for enterprises of local economy and service organizations has been established. For 1983, kCs877 million has been earmarked for this fund nationwide. At the same time, the state bank encourages the development of services by establishing more favorable credit conditions and granting more favorable interest rates. This preferential treatment represents an additional more than kCs300 million.

Despite the limitation of resources for capital investment in the current conditions, national committees have been given the opportunity to effect from the aforementioned fund -- over and above the limit set for investment projects -- inexpensive, rapidly returnable construction projects up to kCs2 million in budgeted costs. The investment part of the project "Z" [community self-improvement program], too, has been oriented more markedly toward building and reconstructing service facilities.

The system of planning in services is being substantially simplified by introducing a single mandatory indicator -- the share of wages in the volume of the reduced added labor value [total output less cost of materials, cost of purchased services and nonproductive costs].

The amount of recordkeeping is being reduced by up to 70 percent and the system of price-setting, too, is being substantially simplified.

The key role in improving and expanding services comes, and will come in the future as well to socialist enterprises and organizations run by national committees and to production cooperatives. However, it is desirable that everywhere this is expedient and where it will help to tap better the existing resources for improving the satisfaction of citizens' needs, the national committees make use of the possibility to set up small facilities more flexibly ensuring various artisan's and repair activities and that they introduce various other supplementary forms of services.

One of the most important reasons that services lag behind the growing needs is their low profitability. Prices for services have remained unchanged for a number of years, although the wages of the employees of services have grown continuously, as have the material, energy, fuel and other costs. The cost-intensiveness of services has also been adversely affected by the inexpedient growth of administrative work and other similar factors. Therefore, the main path toward achieving the necessary profitability of services is by substantially improving cost efficiency in the service organizations, by reducing their excessive overhead costs, using more intensively modern technology and organizing labor and management more effectively. That is why enterprise and intra-enterprise Khozraschet [management, planning and accountancy method based on economic accountability] will be introduced gradually but consistently into the economy of these enterprises and why facilities and the individuals' and the enterprises' material incentives will be pegged more notably to work results, to the availability and quality of the services rendered. This requires that we also critically assess the organizational structure of the enterprises and organizations and their size, that we get rid of unnecessary intermediary stages and reduce administrative work so that the service organizations can work as economically as possible. The reduction of costs in services is not a single, nonrecurring affair, but a permanent task.

However, even if all these possibilities were utilized in those branches of services where the current prices are too low to cover necessary expenditures, it would be necessary to adjust prices. The maintenance of current prices, resulting in a loss, is not justifiable either economically or socially and represent an obstacle to the development and to improving the quality of services. Incidentally, this is reflected in the shortcomings in satisfying the needs of the population. The aim is to use prices as an active economic tool for developing services, to eliminate the losses incurred from providing them and, consequently, to eliminate the necessity of subsidies from the state budget.

In the area of services paid by the public, the system of the so-called highest price allowed will be applied. This means in practice that central bodies will set for the individual branches the highest price that the service organizations can charge for individual jobs. In cases where the profitability level of the respective organizations makes it possible, regional national committees may permit that in line with the concrete conditions, individual services are rendered at prices lower than the highest allowed, that seasonal reductions are given and so forth.

Effective 1 February, the highest prices allowed are roughly 25 percent of services (such as repairs of garments, bed linen and underwear, footwear, fur products, clocks and watches, or the sewing of made-to-measure clothes) are being raised to a level ensuring the necessary economic conditions for the development of services.

The concrete levels of prices will be set by the regional national committees on the basis of an assessment of the necessary costs of repairs and services, taking into account the consumption of materials and the labor intensiveness. As from the same date, the prices of repairs of color television sets are being lowered. Findings are acquired so far show that in a number of cases the national committees will not make use of the set highest prices allowed, setting the concrete price at a lower level, because losses will be eliminated and the necessary profitability ensured, above all, by means of streamlining and asserting cost efficiency in the respective service sectors.

The system of the highest prices allowed furnishes the national committees with important political and economic powers and responsibility in the area of the prices of services. On the basis of the knowledge of conditions in individual localities, they can use price-setting to ensure the necessary economic conditions for the development of services. At the same time, the demands for ensuring a uniform central management of the price policy are fully retained, also in the area of services.

The price adjustments that will go into effect on 1 February partly concern inessential services (such as repairs of weapons, antiques and so forth) and partly services used only from time to time.

For example, according to the previous price list, it cost kCs8 to have the cuffs of a man's shirt replaced. The new highest price allowed is kCs13. It used to cost kCs19 to have a new shirt collar made, including an inlaid adhesive lining. The new maximum price is kCs31. To have a jacket made smaller, the customer used to pay kCs?3. Now he will pay up to kCs45. For enlarging or taking in ladies' dresses including hidden seams, the customer will now pay up to kCs60, instead of kCs35.

The price of heels of ladies' shoes up to 3 cm is being raised from kCs14 to kCs20 at the most, the price of heels above 3 cm from kCs17 to kCs24. The maximum price of men's leather soles is being adjusted from kCs21 to kCs33.

The price of a complete repair of an alarm clock is being adjusted from kCs35 to kCs40, the price of a general repair of ladies' wristwatches from kCs42 to kCs62.

The fact that even after the adjustments the accessibility of services will be maintained is attested to by the fact that, for example, the new maximum price for sewing a made-to-measure men's shirt is kCs77, ladies' coats kCs620 (in the first price category) and men's trousers kCs210 (in the first price category).

The payments for travel expenses of repairmen carrying out repairs in the customers' homes, too, are being reset.

The area of prices must not be seen as the sole centerpiece of the efforts to establish optimal conditions in organizations rendering services to the population. The further necessary development of services can be ensured only by taking a comprehensive approach to solving all problems, as is enshrined in the conclusions of the sixth CPCZ Central Committee session. This means that producers, too, must see to the quality of their products and improve their durability and reliability, which would consequently reduce the too frequent demands for repairs and maintenance.

The care for services provided to the population is an important part of the development of the socialist society. This important political and economic task must be constantly in the focus of attention of party bodies. The measures being adopted must also be understood in this light.

ENHANCED AGITATION AMONG INTELLIGENTSIA URGED

AU281811 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Jan 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The Party's Word to Every Person"]

[Excerpts] In the endeavor to carry the party's word to every person, the party bodies and organizations are orienting their agitation particularly toward production collectives. The communists entrusted with agitation work among workers and technicians in production operations, workshops and individual working places are taking care that the people know their tasks and are imbued with courage to overcome obstacles. Simultaneously they are warding off incorrect opinions and helping establish an atmosphere that is favorable for fulfilling even the most demanding tasks. Their remuneration for their socially beneficial activity is the success of "their" workshop or "their" brigade.

The achieved results unambiguously speak in favor of such an orientation of agitation activity. But it is not possible to stop here. Surely the fulfillment of our economic intentions and goals is not decided on solely by those who are standing, so-to-speak, at the end of the chain of effort devoted to the process of creating new products; it is also increasingly decided on by the employees who take care of preparing this process -- by designers, blueprinters, technologists and industrial designers. Their work, too, is not easy; just at present it is causing us considerable worry. In fact, we frequently hear complaints that the foremen and heads of workshops, who are often devotedly ensuring the fulfillment of a "tense" plan, have to eliminate "on the move" the mistakes based on an imperfect execution of the design of products or on shortcomings in the prescribed technology.

No doubt it is not easy to agitate, for instance, among designers, technologists or blueprinters. It is necessary to explain the congress conclusions to them on an appropriate level and to convince them that the party views the results achieved by them not only according to who is sitting where, but according to what he had really done to resolve the tasks that are of utmost significance.

The future is linked with an upsurge of the activities of comprehensive rationalization brigades, with the successful work of solution [resitelske] groups which combine the inventiveness and mind of a scientist, developer and technician with the wealth of ideas and skill of a production worker. There is no place here for exclusively personal ambitions or for contempt of so-called "ignoramuses" -- a term used as a rule for improvers and innovators in workshops who, our experience shows, know how to improve even those design concepts which their authors regard as absolutely perfect.

We sometimes hear that we do not have favorable conditions for agitation among the intelligentsia. Allegedly, the party is insufficiently represented among the collectives of preproduction phases. True, we really can find plants where, for instance, there is only one communist in a collective of 100 designers. But can this be regarded as a reason for disregarding the Leninist thought that socialism emerges and can develop only as the accomplishment of a vast strata of people?

To penetrate with our agitation merely to people working in final production means stopping halfway in mass political work. We must consolidate trust in the party's policy, knowledge of its line, and working activity and devotion in all places. Surely there are people everywhere who have linked their fate to our ideas and goals without becoming members of our party -- trade unionists, youth union members, members of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society, members of other special-interest organizations.

But it is our job as communists to know how to support their interest in the common cause, how to depend on their authority among others, to count on their assistance also in political agitation or economic propaganda. The way we are capable of making use of this possibility and of organizing this assistance is usually proof of the action ability of the organization within whose operational radius the preproduction phase is.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO LEBANON -- Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today received Vaclav Pizinger, the new Czechoslovak ambassador to Lebanon. [Excerpt] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 20 Jan 83 LD]

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH USSR -- A protocol on cooperation between the association of Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship and the Union of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship was signed in Moscow today. The protocol provides for organizing a number of mass-political-social actions aimed at further deepening the friendship between the nations of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. The protocol was signed by Aleksandr Bulgakov, chairman of the all-union leadership of the Association of Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship, and Jaroslav Zavadil, central secretary of the Union of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 1 Feb 83 LD]

CSSR-USSR COAL AGREEMENT -- A protocol was signed today in Prievidza between the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry and the Federal Ministry of Fuel and Power on scientific and technical cooperation between the two ministries in the coal industry sphere for 1983. The result of this cooperation will be to further increase technical standards in extracting coal and in opening mine workings. Soviet experts will assist us in automating technical equipment for surface extraction of coal. The protocol also provides for the exchange of experts and planning and technological procedures between both countries. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2130 GMT 13 Jan 83 LD]

CSSR-SRV COOPERATION -- The 17th session of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese subcommission for scientific technological cooperation ended in Hanoi today with the signing of the final protocol. According to this document, the scientific-technological contacts between the two countries will further expand, and this year's cooperation will aim, above all, at electrotechnical and light industries, engineering and agriculture. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 26 Jan 83 LD]

SCHUERER HOLDS TALKS WITH AFGHAN COUNTERPART

LD020655 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Berlin, 1 Feb (ADN) -- The comprehensive proposals in the Warsaw Pact's Political Declaration point to a realistic way to prevent a nuclear war, to disarm and to secure peace. They open major opportunities for mutually beneficial international cooperation. This was noted on Tuesday by Gerhard Schurer the deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and by Dr Khalil Abawi, the Afghan deputy prime minister and chairman of the Planning Committee, during a friendly talk they held in Berlin. It was noted in the talks that relations between the two countries were raised to a new level on the basis of the friendship treaty and that these relations continue to develop successfully.

Dr Khalil Abawi is staying in the GDR on a study visit in his capacity as the president of the Afghanistan-GDR Friendship Society at the invitation of the League for International Friendship.

DOHLUS, MPRP'S ALTANGEREL HOLD BERLIN TALKS

LD011034 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1902 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin 31 Jan (ADN) -- The Prague Declaration and its proposals are a constructive step toward halting international developments which are a threat to peace. This was stated by SED Politburo member Horst Dohlus and by Bat-Ochiryn Altangerel, first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar MPRP city committee and Politburo member, on Monday during a friendly meeing in Berlin.

Horst Dohlus, referring to the worsening international situation and the threat to peace by U.S. imperialism, emphasized the important role of the firm solidarity of the socialist states, which are undertaking every effort for securing a peaceful future for all nations. Bat-Ochiryn Altangerel, who is in Berlin at the head of a party delegation from the Mongolian capital, spoke in this connection of the growing world support for the Mongolian proposal to conclude a treaty on the nonuse of force in the Asian and Pacific area.

Both politicians underlined the significance of the fraternal relations between their parties and the GDR and Mongolian people. They emphasized the firm will of both parties and states to continue to expand this proven cooperation.

NAUMANN ADDRESSES AUTHORS ON PRAGUE DECLARATION

LD011009 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1936 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Berlin, 31 Jan (ADN) -- More than 800 literary works by Berlin authors have been published in the last 3 years. This was said by members of the Berlin Bezirk Association of the GDR Writers' Union, who presented their report on Monday and elected a new executive. By their artistic treatment of the historical successes of socialism, Berlin writers are making their weighty contribution to the development of socialist personalities, Konrad Naumann, first secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk leadership and Politburo member said. He was among the guests at the discussion. With this they are in accord with the demands of the working population for works of art which correspond to the optimistic character of socialist society in the GDR. Konrad Naumann underlined the global significance of the Prague Declaration for the powerful struggle for peace by nations. Here was proved again that only socialism offers the prerequisites for successfully opposing the imperialist warmongers.

In a unanimously adopted resolution the Berlin writers stated their full support for the Prague Declaration and declared their firm intention to support the strengthening of socialism and the securing of peace in word and deed.

FDGB DECLARATION VIEWS LESSONS OF HITLER ERA

AU011524 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29-30 Jan 83 on page 2 carries a 1,000-word declaration of the National Executive Committee of the FDGB on the 50th anniversary of "the smashing of the free trade unions in Germany by Hitler fascism." The declaration states that on 30 January 1933 German imperialism had set up its "open, terrorist tyranny" with the aim of revising the results of World War I and smashing the free trade unions stating in this connection that never before had the workers class in Germany been deprived of its rights in such a way and that today we have to remember these lessons in view of the "war adventures" of imperialism.

The declaration then states that the fascist dictatorship in Germany and the "bloody terror" could have been avoided if the workers class had joined in a united front. front. The declaration continues by praising the resistance of the KPD which was the "only uniformly led and organized force in Germany" and by stating that after liberation the FDGB exerted all its strength to "eradicate imperialism, militarism and fascism" and that it made an "important contribution in building the first socialist German worker-peasant state."

The document then stresses that the FDGB will use all its strength for preserving peace and expresses the FDGB's support for the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-countries.

CHURCH PUBLICATION OBSERVES 10TH ANNIVERSARY

DW010833 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0715 GMT 30 Jan 83

[(Karl Hennig) commentary following the church service of the Evangelical Church Berlin-Heinersdorf]

[Excerpts] When the monthly STANDPUNKT was published for the first time 10 years ago, chief editor Dr (Guenter Wirth) described it as an unmistakable profile in the spectrum of evangelical journalism. Now, a decade later, publishers and readers of the magazine can sum up with pleasure that through its unmistakable profile STANDPUNKT has acquired an indispensable place in the journalistic landscape, in Christian as well as in ecumenical circles. The 120 editions published up to now testify to the intensive spiritual and creative efforts of parsons and university theologists toward making a specific contribution in the search to defining the position of churches in socialism. In this, some of the basic lines of this evangelical magazine's self-interpretation are becoming visible. The magazine STANDPUNKT stands consistently in the tradition of progressive evangelical Christianity and evangelical journalism. This becomes obvious with the commemoration of the 500th birth anniversary of Martin Luther, who because of his leaflets and sermons must also be appreciated as the founder of evangelical journalism.

The magazine STANDPUNKT has made it its constant concern to work up reception of the progressive heritage and to let it become productive for the struggles of our times. This, above all, applies to the heritage of the antifascist resistance struggle to which STANDPUNKT has committed itself.

After the founding of the Association of Evangelical Churches in the GDR and with the self-interpretation of churches as churches in socialism, formulated in 1972 at the national synod in Eisenach, evangelical journalism was faced with new challenges and farther reaching tasks, which became expressive in the founding of the evangelical monthly STANDPUNKT. What was and is at stake now, chief editor (Guenter Wirth) wrote at the time, is to successfully master the next stage also with the adequate journalistic means and in the appropriate manner of the struggle of agitation, meaning to contribute toward letting the evanglical churches in the GDR find their position within the GDR's socialist society for good.

The first ten volumes of the monthly STANDPUNKT are a momentuous revelation of the way in which ecclesiastical office-holders and also laymen have made, by means of journalism, their specific contribution toward molding the churches self-interpretation as churches in socialism inwardly and making it stand its practical test. In so doing the publishers deserve well of having reflected, with a multitude of journalistic genre a broad spectrum of, above all ecclesiastical, church-potential, theological and ecumenical issues as well as also problems of the Christians' engagement in our society and in the world-wide movement of peace and antimilitarism.

Be it the theological discussions, the documentation of church-political and ecumenical events, articles on the reception of the heritage or information about specific aspects of the intellectual-cultural life, publications of this magazine not only declare themselves pronouncedly for the humanity of progress but they also challenge the readers for intellectual discussions on the issues of our times; they promote the avowal for a standpoint of Christians in favor of socialism, as a church in socialism. And it will be a fascinating task to prove as to how this magazine, too, is contributing in the overall spectrum of evangelical journalism toward premediating standpoints which will be absorbed in the awareness of ever more church functionaries. Likewise the magazine has made its contribution toward strengthening the process for the materializing of understanding relations between the state and the church, toward deepening the spirit of the 6 March 1978 talk and also toward helping to let the peace discussion of our country's church become more issue-oriented.

This is why the magazine and its editorial staff must be cordially thanked for this service. Special gratitude is owed to the memory of those pubishers who belonged to the pioneers of progressive evangelical journalism and who have had their share in shaping the profile of the magazine and who cannot be witness of the anniversary.

On the occasion of the tenth anniversray of STANDPUNKT the publishers invited for a meeting of evangelical parsons, theologists and journalists on the subject "Church in Socialism."

This indicates that the magazine also in the second decade of its existence will adhere to the subject. It wants to contribute toward the further shaping and verification of churches as churches in socialism.

COMMENTARIES HIT REAGAN LETTER, BUSH EXPLANATION

Fodor: Made To Deceive W. Europe

LD021138 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 2 Feb 83

["'Message' and Response From our Commentator Gyorgy Fodor" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, February 1 (MTI) -- The only new element of the "dramatic message" of the American President, Ronald Reagan is his readiness to meet CPSU General Secretary Yuriy Andropov "at any time and at any place." The second part of the "message" is a mere repetition of the so-called "zero option," as it was established by many analysts just after the Monday announcement.

The "dramatic new element" is remarkable for its lack of substance. Reagan, just as the Soviet leadership, would not have shrunk from a summit, provided "it is carefully arranged." Now Reagan suddenly is ready to meet the Soviet leader to sign an option, which had already been rejected by the Soviet Union and the reality of which is doubted even by the allies of the United States.

Yuriy Andropov responded as early as Tuesday to the proposal saying that a summit "can be useful for both sides, for European and world peace," but unfortunately President Reagan made it dependent on the acceptance of a proposal which is unacceptable for the Soviet Union.

In reality, President Reagan cannot hope and cannot have hoped for the Soviet Union's acceptance of an unfounded proposal, just because it would be signed by the American President himself at a summit to be held "at any time and at any place." The American proposal was obviously "made" to deceive Western Europe.

The quick response of Yuriy Andropov has upset such calculations, as to the "dramatic new element," the CPSU general secretary endorses the idea of a summit, but refuses to have it dependent on unacceptable preconditions.

Reagan Cited on Letter's Purpose

LD020914 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] The American President has admitted that his proposal made a few days ago contains nothing new and that in the present conditions it would be difficult to hold a Soviet-American summit meeting. Reagan, in an interview given to a newspaper, said that by his letter addressed to the peoples of Europe, he wanted to respond -- and we quote him -- to the big propaganda of the USSR. According to Reagan, the USSR is trying to discredit the U.S. proposals for arms limitation. Speaking about his own initiative for a summit meeting, he said that its realization would require a great deal of organization.

Bush Press Conference

LD011906 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Report by Gabor Nemes]

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush was able to measure the response to the Reagan proposals which he had read out last night when he faced the journalists today at his press conference in West Berlin. This response was the worst possible. The U.S. President, in the form of an open letter to the Europeans, proposed a meeting with General Secretary Andropov with the purpose of signing an agreement to ban land-based medium-range Soviet and U.S. missiles. The ban would be restricted to these weapons.

In other words, the President in practice once again recommended the acceptance of the U.S. zero option. What is more, he proposed this in an even less acceptable form than before: The Soviet Union, according to his proposal, would have to renounce its missiles in the Far East as well, naturally without the Americans giving up anything in return. The vice president did not even deny that there was no change in the U.S. position and thus he was compelled to tolerate even the U.S. journalists describing his proposals as a propaganda trick. To the question of whether Reagan would be willing to meet Andropov under different conditions, Bush gave the strange answer that the letter read out yesterday neither contains nor excludes this possibility.

Bush in any case avoided any position which would have pointed beyond the official Washington formulations put forward so far and spoke exclusively about the threatening missile rearmament of the Soviet Union and of the unity of the Western alliance. The latter is indispensable, he kept reiterating, for a productive dialogue with the Soviets. Bush did not deny that his aim is to counterbalance the effect of the Soviet peace initiatives on the public mood in Western Europe and even on the allied politicians. Whether he will achieve this aim with speeches like the one he gave last night is questionable. At any rate, when Bush was asked whether, from the impressions he gained in Bonn, the leader of the West German opposition Vogel supported the U.S. position, the vice president curtly said: You must ask Vogel about this.

Bush Cites W. German Support

LD011631 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] The U.S. vice president has stated that the Soviet-American summit meeting proposed yesterday would serve merely for the signing of a Geneva agreement reached on the basis of the American ideas. Bush held a press conference before leaving West Berlin. He reaffirmed that the United States does not intend to deviate from the proposal known as the zero option, even though it realizes that the Soviet Union will reject it. In evaluating his talks in Bonn and West Berlin, the U.S. vice president stressed that he received full support from the West German Government.

KADAR, LOSONCZI CONGRATULATE CEAUSESCU

AU011056 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jan 83 p 9

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Dear Comrade Ceausescu, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary we convey to you comradely greetings and sincere good wishes on your 65th birthday.

On behalf of our party and working people, we wish the Romanian working people new successes in building the developed socialist society. We are convinced that the many-sided cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, serves the interests of the Hungarian and Romanian peoples and the cause of the socialist community and of international peace and security.

We wish you, dear Comrade Ceausescu, health and great success in your activities devoted to the development of Socialist Romania and to the working people's well-being and happiness.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee

Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary

SZOT'S GASPAR, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR POLAND

LD310020 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Sandor Gaspar has left for Poland. The chairman of National Trade Union Council and the delegation headed by him have been invited by the PZPR Central Committee.

POLAND'S OBODOWSKI ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST 1 FEB

LD020045 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Budapest, February 1 (MTI) -- Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Planning Commission, arrived in Budapest Tuesday to hold discussions with Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office.

JOINT SEMINAR WITH ITALIAN TRADE UNIONS HELD

AU311146 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 28 Jan 83 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Hungarian-Italian Trade Union Seminar"]

[Text] The National Trade Union Council and the Italian unionist federation CGIL-CISL-UIL held a joint seminar from 25 to 27 January in Budapest. On this occasion, Hungarian and Italian trade union leaders and experts exchanged views on two major subjects:

1. Safeguarding social achievements in the two countries' present economical-social position, and

2. The participation of the working people in management and the further development of trade union democracy.

In the discussion over the first subject, great attention was devoted to the outstanding struggles of the Italian working people against unemployment and in defending social and economic achievements. Both sides stressed that defending social achievements is a primary and highly responsible tasks of trade unions. This responsibility increases in proportion to their increasing participation in economic-social development.

In discussing the second subject, it was noted that the trade unions in both countries regard enhancing the participation of the working people in selecting economic-political objectives and in management as their primary task. This requirement is inseparable from the further development of workplace democracy, in which the trade unions are fulfilling a significant role in representing the interests of the working people. They agreed that the path of resolving the two countries' fundamental tasks leads inevitably through expanding the working people's participation in decision-making. The participants reaffirmed that overcoming the present grave international tensions through a dialogue and negotiations is a common aspiration of the Hungarian and Italian working people. Preserving peace is an indispensable prerequisite for improvement of the social position of the working people and a fairer and more balanced development of the world economy. They noted in conclusion that the depth of the economic crisis and the changed conditions of international economic relations require efforts from the trade unions towards adjusting their objectives to the difficulties of the situation. Laszlo Gal, deputy secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, received the participants in the seminar at the headquarters of the National Trade Union Council on Thursday.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS KOHL REMARKS ON BUSH VISIT

LD312036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Jan Kuczkowske report from Bonn -- recorded]

[Text] Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl announced at a press conference held in Bonn today that during talks with George Bush, the American vice president, he had again suggested that a well-prepared and properly-timed summit meeting be held between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and CPSU General Secretary Yuriy Andropov.

Both the federal chancellor and Vice President Bush, who was also present at the press conference, emphasized that during their talks they concentrated on issues of East-West relations and, in particular, on the Geneva disarmament negotiations. Both stressed the fact that the United States is resolved to attain tangible reductions in Geneva. In this context, Bush added that President Reagan had instructed him to tell Kohl that he intends to carefully examine Moscow's disarmament offer; however, both politicians stressed that they continue to give full support to the so-called NATO dual decision which, as transpired from what they said, is to constitute a form of pressure on the Soviet Union, a policy implemented from a position of strength. The American guest in particular pointed to the necessity of a fully unified West in regard to the missile decisions, which, in his view, constitute the best form of deterrent.

Political observers point out, however, that while George Bush again spoke of the zero option, which provides for unrealistic and one-sided disarmament on the part of the Soviet Union, Helmut Kohl dispensed with this formula altogether and said that the goal of the Geneva negotiations is a balanced and mutual reduction of missiles with a view to eliminating them altogether. The problems of disarmament, NATO and East-West relations were also discussed during talks George Bush had this morning with Karl Karstens, the federal president, and with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Following a luncheon, the U.S. vice president, accompanied by Helmut Kohl, left West Berlin.

BUSH ARRIVES IN NETHERLANDS 1 FEBRUARY

LD011904 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Continuing his travels in West Europe, U.S. Vice President George Bush arrived in the Netherlands this afternoon. The American politician is striving to smooth over the differences among the Atlantic states on the subject of the so-called Euromissiles, which is why his visit to the Netherlands is of particular significance. It is in the Netherlands that public opposition to NATO's intended deployment of new American medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe is particularly strong. Before flying to the Netherlands Vice President Bush visited West Berlin, where he met social democratic candidate for the chancellorship, Hans-Jochen Vogel.

Commentators View Visit

LD020033 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2210 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] [First unidentified voice] Let us discuss the West European journey of U.S. Vice President George Bush. He is already in the Netherlands. In the opinion of political observers it is no coincidence that, after Bonn, and West Berlin, it is now The Hague's turn. Bush wants to settle certain matters here which are arousing the clear disquiet of the American Administration and President Ronald Reagan.

[Second unidentified voice] [Word indistinct] we recall that the Netherlands, like Belgium, has been firmly opposed, up to now, to the stationing of American medium-range missiles with nuclear warheads on its territory. (?He knows) that the society of the Netherlands is firmly against it and the Netherland Government and parliament, which must take their own citizens into account, after all, have not yet given the final word on whether they will agree to the stationing of American missiles. As we know, the FRG Government has declared to the U.S. Government that, should Belgium and the Netherlands not agree, it is prepared to accept an additional number of missiles on its territory.

[First voice] Yes, but under pressure from public opinion, the parliament of the Netherlands has twice passed a resolution on this issue -- resolutions which consist of a refusal to install these missiles and cruise missiles on the territory of the Netherlands. Will Bush achieve his aims? What do you think?

[Second voice] I think it is difficult (?to say) yet; the journey is very long -- it will last 12 days -- but I suspect that Bush will not succeed in changing the viewpoint of Western Europe. That is to say, public opinion first and foremost. And the West, which will officially support the zero option, because this is after all a viewpoint showing the unity of the North Atlantic pact, will, however, demand that the American side take some sort of more specific steps on the road of disarmament negotiations with the Soviet Union.

[First voice] Yes, well, to return to the case of the Netherlands, it must be said that those parliamentary resolutions are not in the least binding on the government. And so, it is interesting to see whether the government of Premier Ruud Lubbers will incline toward the American demands or will rather take account of the opinion of its people.

[Second voice] Well, I wouldn't actually divide the issue up thus, editor, because not only the parliament but the Netherlands Government also declared that it will not make a final decision yet and I suspect that not even the present journey by Bush will dot the i; the Netherlanders will probably keep on hesitating.

[First voice] (?We'll see); I think the next few days will bring an answer to that question.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ON BUSH'S EUROPEAN VISIT

AU911320 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 29/30 Jan 83 p 4

[Karol Szyndzielorz commentary: "Bush's Mission"]

[Text] "I will talk, but I do not intend to embark on any formal negotiations" declared U.S. Vice President George Bush before his departure for Western Europe. He announced that he wants to convince U.S. allies that the President is earnestly seeking an understanding with the Soviet Union on the limitation of arms. He also believes that the moral duty of public opinion in Europe is to support the program of American missile deployment on British, Netherlands, Belgian, West German and Italian soil.

One can immediately see the conflict of objectives this mission carries. On the one hand, there is the pursuit of arms limitations; but on the other, an appeal for the acceptance of missiles with open arms. Bush is no freshman in diplomacy, but he fell into his own trap even before the mission started. When asked if the United States was prepared for a substantial reduction of medium-range missileson both sides, Bush replied: "State your proposals and we will discuss them." Following this, he immediately corrected himself by adding, "on the condition that the starting point will be the President's zero option." And so we have a car of any make or color, as long as it's a black Ford.

THE NEW YORK TIMES believes that if Bush has nothing else to offer Europe, then his mission will end in a political catastrophe. It is this which suggests that Bush has something up his sleeve, such as variants on the zero option or proposals for preparations for a summit meeting. However, was it necessary to put the vice president to the trouble of going to Bonn, Brussels, Geneva, and Rome in the role of a presidential envoy, when the matter could just as well have been settled through ambassadors and heads of delegations?

If Bush's mission is not a success, and the chances of this are slim, then the person it will concern the most will be the vice president himself. He will, after all, be reminded of his defeat by "well-wishers" during the 1984 presidential election campaign. A success will, on the other hand, be attributed to the wisdom and flexibility of the President himself. No one will envy Bush this either.

WARSAW ON REAGAN PROPOSAL, SOVIET RESPONSE

LD020029 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2210 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Excerpts] We have already spoken about the message by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to the nations of Europe, a message in the form of an open letter which is being presented by U.S. Vice President George Bush on his journey in Western Europe. Meanwhile, as emerges from an interview granted by Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov to Moscow's PRAVDA, Moscow has (?in fact) rejected the U.S. plan. The Soviet standpoint expressed by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee should not surprise anyone. In a previous Panorama, we recalled the critical assessment of Reagan's plan by the British opposition politician Denis Healey.

Let us return to the basic question: Is the U.S. proposal really anything new? The idea of a summit meeting is an interesting one, but it must be based on certain foundations. The appeal to eliminate nuclear missiles is, however, nothing other than a repetition of the already-known zero option and, therefore, a demand for unilateral military concessions from the Soviet Union.

It is true that there is an approximate military balance between both superpowers. Soviet supremacy in land-based missiles is balanced out by U.S. supremacy in missiles based on submarines and planes. To demand the elimination of land-based missiles is to demand the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet side. Nobody should be surprised, then, that Moscow does not want to agree to this kind of settlement.

Proposal Termed 'Propaganda Move'

LD011908 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush announced at a meeting with the West Berlin authorities the contents of the letter from President Reagan addressed to the nations of Europe. It transpires from the letter that the Washington administration, while proposing a summit meeting, continues to adhere to the so-called zero option in respect of medium-range missiles. Reagan's open letter has been received with some skepticism, and according to first reactions from Western agencies, is considered as a propaganda move.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTARY ON REAGAN'S ADDRESS

AU010857 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Jan 83 p 7

[Z. Broniarek commentary: "Crux of the Matter"]

[Text] President Reagan's State of the Union address contains passages which show that the efforts of the USSR and the large sections of Western public opinion -- those efforts which seek to make the President realize certain basic truths -- have achieved

a certain result, at least formally. For example, the President said: "With the assistance of our allies we have presented draft accords proposing a considerable limitation of weapons to equal levels that can be verified. We insist on the equilibrium of power...."

This is, I repeat, a good thing formally. Reagan is beginning to realize that unlimited and violent armament, whose proclaimed aim is to achieve superiority -- a "decisive" superiority at that -- over the Soviet Union, does not cut the ice with the American people and with the people in the allied countries. The issue of equilibrium at a lower level, which is what the USSR and the Warsaw Pact have always fought for, seems to acquire such a psychological attraction that even Reagan himself has to take it into consideration. It is also a positive sign that Reagan has pledged to accurately study the USSR proposals -- we assume that he will also study the Prague declaration -- that he wants to make "savings on defense to the tune of $55 billion within 5 years," and that he believes that "our relations with the USSR are the crux of our peace strategy."

Reagan's remarks about saving those $55 billion contain a statement that casts a shadow of doubt on the positive nature of these remarks. Reagan said that the savings in question "can be safely made without diminishing our ability to conduct negotiations on reducing armaments and without endangering America's security." His first error: Reagan thinks that only the arms race ensures possibilities for negotiations, although commonsense indicates that it is not necessary to arm in order to negotiate, especially since the arsenals of the two sides are sufficient to murder 80 million people, as OSSERVATORE ROMANO wrote not so long ago. Second: Reagan holds the view that he is going to make a concession by cutting his armament [zbrojeniowy] budget by $55 billion within 5 years. However, his present budget, which amounts to over $230 billion a year, is not only a record budget, but a super-record as well. An annual reduction of $11 billion does not change and improve much.

What is most important is Reagan's philosophy: to arm in order to negotiate. The world will not go far along this road because the other side will have to respond to armament with armament. There is only one road: to draw a practical conclusion from the key nature of American-Soviet relations -- that is, to start negotiating without conditions and lecturing. This is the genuine crux of the matter.

WARSAW REPORTS ON INTERVIEW WITH RFE OFFICIAL

LD020513 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, apparently the chiefs of Radio Free Europe have not been feeling very secure of late. Their lies surface with ever increasing frequency. Free Europe cobbled together a series of broadcasts "about ourselves, as told by us." While pretending, as it were, to reveal things about themselves, the functionaries of Radio Free Europe are actually trying to play down the facts brought to the attention of the Polish public by Polish press, radio and television. At times it looks very naive indeed. After all, you cannot hide facts by just waffling away. So far, Zdzislaw Najder, director of the station, has put himself in the most embarrassing light. Here are excerpts from an interview he gave a few days ago:

[Begin recording] [Question] Radio Free Europe gets its money from the U.S. Congress. Does this mean that as a radio station it is therefore bound to pursue a certain line, a course charted by the American Administration?

[Answer] No. The section of our statute that deals with the so-called political guidelines -- they are general guidelines, not changed all the time, but every now and then by Congress; they have been set for the radio -- well, this section says that what the radio is saying ought not to contradict American foreign policy.

This is not to say that our broadcasts must completely toe this line. Nowhere does it say that we have to support it; we simply must not contradict this line. [end recording]

[Announcer] Well, it does not have to agree, but it cannot contradict; therefore, it does have to agree with the line. After all, this is what they are getting their money for. In 1978 they got 64.5 million dollars; already in 1982, 86.5 million dollars. Moreover, promises have been made that the station would be modernized at an additional cost of 130 million -- and he who pays the piper calls the tune. In his turn, Zdzislaw Najder must require his subordinates to comply with this.

[Begin recording] [Question] How are materials selected? I mean to say that -- for example, you get materials from the Solidarity underground and decisions have to be made on whether these materials are authentic, whether they can be put out at all, and whether they are worth it at all. Let us assume that one of the items you receive criticizes Walesa and the person who is working on a commentary thinks that this should not be done. To what extent can his commentary reflect his private views?

[Answer] Dear lady, it is not easy to answer this question, it can reflect his private views, but within the generally agreed framework, the framework of the team. This framework is agreed upon by the management and we make certain decisions. A long time ago we decided we would, in principle, support the line of the Provisional Coordinating Commission and that we would put out all of its statements. Therefore, if a particular statement happens to not be to someone's liking, well he just has to keep his view to himself. [end recording]

[Announcer] And now we give you an excerpt dealing with responsibility for what Free Europe is doing and advocating.

[Begin recording] [Question] Do you have a feeling of responsibility and does it not prove to be a bit of a burden for you? That is to say, if you decide to back one issue and, say, oppose another issue, do you not think that it can influence what the public does in Poland?

[Answer] Madame, we do have a feeling of responsibility, a very great feeling of responsibility, and yes, I do find it an enormous weight at times. However, I cannot complain, since I did realize this, having listened as I did to the radio for many, many years. As for decisions for us to back or not to back something -- well, this is not quite as simple as all that because, in principle, we do not come out in favor of embarking on some kind of action, or not embarking on it.

We have never repeated articles which call for strikes, for actively defending enterprises, and for taking state administration centers by force. And, as you remember, in April and May there indeed were such articles. We have never put out anything like that and it was a conscious decision we made. As for ourselves, we never call for participating in a strike, or for nonparticipation in a strike. We do not do this, although it does not mean to say that we do not have views of our own on this. [end recording]

[Announcer] This time a clear-cut lie is staring us in the face. After all, in May, June, and August we repeatedly put out facts which prove that Free Europe had indeed called for strikes and disturbances. At that time, Zdzislaw Najder was already the station director and bore direct responsibility for these broadcasts. He did implement U.S. concepts and continues to do so; he admits as much. In this context, he is indeed a responsible person.

MPRP DELEGATION ENDS VISIT ON 28 JANUARY

LD282239 Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 28 Jan -- A delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party from the capital city of Ulaanbaatar left Poland today at the end of an official visit. On leaving Warsaw, head of the delegation, Political Bureau member, Chairman of Mongolia's People's Great Hural Bat-Ochiryn Altangeral told a PAP reporter that the political, economic and social relations between Mongolia and Poland were developing systematically. The just concluded visit to Warsaw would certainly contribute to tightening these relations, he said. During the visit Bat-Ochiryn Altangeral was received by PUWP CC first secretary, Prime Minister Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

NORWEGIAN CP DELEGATION CONCLUDES TALKS

LD282248 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 28 Jan. -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Norway headed by its first vice-chairman Arne Jorgensen today wound up an official visit to Poland which it paid from January 24 at the invitation of the PUWP CC. The delegation was received by PUWP CC First Secretary Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski and met with a number of senior PUWP officials. It toured the Radom Province.

The Norwegian guests expressed their appreciation for the PUWP moves to consolidate the socialist state and [words indistinct] the social basis of government, develop democratic institutions, and regain public confidence. The talks (?have drawn) cordial understanding and complete unity of views of the two parties as well as common concern for the presentation of peace, detente, and disarmament in Europe and the world, and anxiety and protest against the plans for the deployment of new American missiles in Europe.

LEADERS GREET CEAUSESCU ON 65TH BIRTHDAY

AU011103 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jan 83 p 5

[Birthday greetings to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, from Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Henryk Jablonski, president of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu; On your 65th birthday, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and the State Council of the People's Republic of Poland and on our own behalf, we convey to you cordial congratulations and best wishes.

As an active participant in the revolutionary struggle of the Romanian workers class, and then as an eminent activist and leader of the party and state, you have made an important contribution to the victory of the system of social justice on Romanian soil and to the multifaceted development of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The fraternal Romanian-Polish friendship and cooperation, based on the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and on our common political goals, is successfully developing, which constitutes a sound asset for joint construction. We are convinced that they will further develop, in the interests of both our countries and peoples and of the cause of socialism and peace.

On your anniversary, please accept, esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, cordial wishes for health and new successes in your responsible party and state activities, for the benefit of the Romanian fatherland and peoples.

[Signed] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee

Henryk Jablonski, president of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic

SEJM ADOPTS ACTS ON PENSIONS, TRAFFIC LAW

LD011808 Warsaw PAP in English 1505 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw 1 Feb -- The Polish Sejm today ended a final two-day session before winter recess after adopting three new acts: on pensions for miners and their families, a set of amended principles for general social insurance and pension rules, and a new traffic regulations law.

Today's meeting, chaired by Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa, concluded the five-month-long autumn session term of Polish parliament. The winter recess is expected to last till March, when parliament reconvenes for its first meeting in the spring session term, which will focus on the evaluations and decisions related to the economic reform.

Today the Sejm also introduced some changes to the composition of Sejm committees.

Under the new act on pensions for miners and their fmailies, the miners' age and seniority required for the retirement pensions will be gradually reudced to 50 years of age and 25 years, respectively. The reduction period will extend retroactively from July 1, 1982, to arrive at the specified age targets on January 1, 1986.

In addition, the law raises the miners' retirement and disability pensions by an across-the-board 15 per cent.

The new act, passed by a unanimous vote with one obstention, was described by Sejm deputies today as "an authentic privilege for the people who do the hardest work" and one which signifies a full and concrete implementation of the government-miners Jastrzebie agreements signed in 1981.

In one more privilege, the right [to a] pension for the deceased miner has been extended to apply not only to the miner's widow but also to his children.

The act amending the principles governing social insurance and pensions in general paves the way for a mechanism of continued inflation-adjusted revaluation of all retirement and disability pensions, including raises to bridge the gap between the so-called "old portfolio" pensions granted in the past [words indistinct] recent system of pension accounting.

It also provides for raises of pensions on account of accidents at work and occupational diseases, pensions for members of agricultural production cooperatives, [words indistinct] artists.

In a move to curb the high rate of absenteeism from work which, as one Sejm deputy said, accounts for two-thirds of the estimated worktime losses in Poland, the amended law reduces the sick leave benefit for the first three days of absence from work due to illness down to 50 per cent of the average monthly earnings.

Studies have shown that a high-rate of short sick-leave absences from work have not been always justified, a Sejm deputy introducing the law said.

The sick benefits for occupation-related diseases, longer sick leaves, pregnancy and childcare leaves remain unchanged.

The law was passed by a vote of 196 for, 10 against and 88 abstentions, with the mentioned sick-leave reduction provision causing some controversy among the Sejm deputies.

The new act on traffic regulations, adopted unanimously by the Sejm today, is a move designed to adjust Poland's 20-year-old traffic law to the international standards and the (?expanding) private motoring and motor-vehicle transport.

Among the major changes, the law introduces the univocal right of way for the pedestrians who have entered the marked pedestrian crossing, the right of way for the motor-vehicles entering the round-about traffic according to the right-hand rule, and the right of way for the buses pulling off from the bus stops.

It makes the use of safety belts outside the built-up grounds obligatory.

It also forbids issuance of driving permits to the persons with proven addiction to alcohol or other drugs producing similar effects.

The number of registered motor-vehicles in Poland grew from 1.3 million in 1961 to 5.7 million at the start of the last year. Serious traffic accidents grew from about 27,650 in 1960 to 43,755 in 1981, a much higher rate than in Western countries.

The accidents in 1981 claimed over 6,100 lives, according to the data cited by the Sejm deputy who introduced the new traffic law today.

The law will become effective on January 1, 1984, to give the public time to become well acquainted with its regulations.

PZPR AUDITING COMMISSION MEETS 1 FEBRUARY

LD020646 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Feb -- The PUWP Central Auditing Commission at its plenary meeting today summed up auditing activity within the party over the period between the 9th PUWP Congress and the end of last year, and adopted an outline programme for its own actions in the first half of the present year.

The commission also passed a resolution which pointed to [word indistinct] trends in the party's activity, among them the party's gradual recovering of its identity and determination in the observance of the programme laid down by the 9th PUWP Congress. The resolution moreover said auditing commissions should pay specific attention to signs of sluggishness in handling vital problems of the people.

Over the period between the 9th congress and the end of the year 1982, the party's all auditing commissions carried out over 5.2 thousand control operations, most of them pertaining to the activities of basic party (?links). During today's debate, stressed was the need for more stringent control over implementation of recommendations ensuing from control operations.

INVESTIGATION OF FORMER STATE OFFICIALS CONTINUE

LD020545 Warsaw PAP in English 2031 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Feb -- A session of the Sejm Committee for Constitution Responsibility was held here today. PAP reporter asked head of the committee Deputy Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki about the hitherto works of the committee to which the Sejm Presidium submitted a deputies' motion calling the former prime minister and three former vice-premiers to account before the Constitution.

"We are now carrying out very intensive works concerning problems to which the deputies' motion is referring. While examining charges contained in the motion, we must primarily better learn the mechanisms of making decisions in the sphere of managing the state and their documentation.

"In the present stage of our proceedings, we gathered almost 140 analytic elaborations and over 70 other documents. We need them to have a proper opinion on the fundamental areas of economic activity of our state and the conclusions stemming from this in regard to concrete persons.

"In the present state of the proceedings before the committee, the benefit of the proceedings prevents us from disclosing the details," Deputy Czescejko-Sochacki said. He added that when summoned by the committee, the persons mentioned in the motion preliminarily presented their stands on the charges and some appointed their plenipotentiaries.

"The committee takes lively interest in swift proceedings, but one should make it plain: We want to reliably and honestly examine facts and formulate conclusions. There can be nothing more important than the quality of these proceedings," head of the committee said.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE UNIONS CONTINUES

AU011055 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] PAP -- By 26 January the voivodship courts had registered 4,524 trade unions. The highest number of trade unions has been registered in the following voivodships: Katowice -- 452; Opole -- 215; Warsaw -- 199; Olsztyn -- 175; Bydgoszcz -- 145; and Zielona Gora -- 144.

Every day the courts continue to register 60-140 new trade unions. The acceleration of the registration procedures, which has been made possible by the fact that the applications submitted to the courts include all the data required by law, has greatly reduced the number of such applications awaiting consideration or actually under consideration. At present there are just over 1,300 applications with the courts throughout the country.

'GOOD' ECONOMIC RESULTS ACHIEVED IN JANUARY

LD020650 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Feb -- Reports on the implementation of January production tasks by enterprises sent in by PAP correspondents suggest that 1983 has got off to a good start.

Despite continuing shortages of materials and manpower, decisions made in this respect, including the government orders, have brought initial effects. Also, many enterprises alleviate manpower shortages by encouraging voluntary work on free Saturdays.

Among the enterprises which recorded unexpectedly good economic results in January was Dalmor Deep-Sea Fishing Company of Gdynia. Its January fish catches totalled 15.5 thousand tonnes, i.e. four times more than in January of last year.

Very good results were reported by the Polish steamship company and Zegluga Polska of Szczecin, which together freighted 2 million tonnes of cargo in their tramping operations.

The biggest Polish railway district, that of Silesia, reported overfulfillment of January target carriage figures. Compared to January of 1982, the Silesian railways carried 3 million tonnes of goods more.

The monthly plan targets were also surpassed by the iron and steel industry, which produced more coke, pig iron, steel, rolled products and piping that had been envisaged.

Coal Extraction Results, Distribution

LD311029 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Excerpt] The first month of the new year is nearing the end. In a few days time we will probably have reports on what results were achieved in January by the principal branches of national economy. Today our Katowice reporter, Stanislaw Soltysik, talks about the initial results of miners' work.

[Begin recording] Once more it can be said that the first month of this year was very good in hard coal mining. By Saturday the miners had extracted almost 15 million tons of coal. Adding today's output to this -- and in January the average 24-hour extraction exceeded 628,000 tons -- in total we will get better results than a year ago. This allows us to say that this year there will be no less coal than in 1982.

How is this valuable raw material distributed? At present, the power industry gets the most -- 180,000 tons daily. Next, the population and foreign customers receive about 100,000 tons a day each. Thanks to the good work of the miners and Silesian railwaymen, who in January took out nearly a million tons of coal from mine stores as well as shipping out the daily output, the coal marketing center in Katowice has had first reports about full heating-fuel depots. For this reason, the Szczecin heating-fuel trade enterprise has requested that deliveries be temporarily suspended. Higher coal deliveries and favorable weather allow us to suppose that soon there will be more reports like this.

SUGAR PROCESSING COMPLETED; TERMED 'SUCCESSFUL'

LD282106 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] One of the longest and most successful sugar campaigns in the 156-year-long history of the Polish sugar industry has ended. The last of 79 enterprises, the sugar refinery in Ciechanow, today ended processing last year's crop. During the campaign, almost 1,850,000 tons of sugar were produced, which is over 120,000 tons more than last year. This year's high level of sugar production means all needs for the market and the food industry will be met while some sugar will be exported.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS MEETING WITH MINING CADRES

AU291916 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES. 29/1/1983 -- RCP general secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu took part on January 29 in a working meeting of managerial staff, experts in mining and miners.

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and other members of the RCP and Romanian state leadership.

The two-day meeting gathered ministers, party and state activists, managerial staff of mining combines and enterprises, foremen and miners from all the country's coal fields.

The meeting analysed and established the measures for implementing the special programmes adopted by the national conference of the RCP regarding the development of Romania's energy base, the superior capitalization and increase of the production of mineral and primary energy raw materials with a view to achieving the country's energy self-sufficiency.

During the debates it was shown that the implementation of the special programmes was of particular significance for the progress, at a sustained rate, of the Romanian economy providing, in the conditions of the current world energy crisis, for the possibility of better using the coal and ores reserves, those poor in useful substances included, reducing the import of fuel, raw and subsidiary materials, which leads to a considerable diminution of Romania's currency efforts.

Stress was laid on the necessity of more judiciously using the technical-material base at the disposal of the mining industry, of commissioning on term the new units and developing the existing ones.

The participants in the meeting also analysed the proposals made for the establishment of a new working programme for the mining industry in view of fully using the production units, equipment and plants, fulfilling the growing plan tasks for the 1983-1985 period, providing the miners better conditions for their rest. Likewise, in order to highly stimulate the people working in the mining industry, to fulfil and overfulfil the physical production plan, the necessity was underlined to introduce and generalize the overall agreement at the level of the mining sectors and units.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, took the floor at the end of the proceedings.

Ceausescu Speech

AU312040 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Jan 83 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 29 January meeting in Bucharest with managerial cadres, specialists and workers of the mining industry and geology]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: We decided to include in this working meeting of the energy sector -- especially mining industry and geology -- factors from all mining fields, so as to examine together and decide on measures to implement the programs adopted by the national party conference with a view to developing our energy and raw material resources and unswervingly implementing the 12th congress decisions designed to ensure our energy self-sufficiency and to develop the production of raw materials.

You have discussed measures designed to implement the programs. You are familiar with the national conference decisions concerning the development of energy resources, among which coal and bituminous shales take an important place.

Soon we will debate a plan of measures for the oil industry, in view of its very important role in achieving energy self-sufficiency. Similarly, we plan to more markedly increase the production of other raw materials in keeping with our programs and with the fact that we are in arrears in the fulfillment of the relevant provisions.

Hence, we hope that as of this quarter practical organizational and technical measures will be taken to fulfill the plan for this year, which incorporates the programs established and adopted by the national conference. Practically speaking, we must produce 160,000-170,000 tons of coal daily. Currently production is about 130,000-136,000 tons. That means that production must increase by about 40,000 tons coal a day.

We must increase the production of bituminous shale. A new bituminous shale central will be commissioned for this purpose in the first half of this year. We must also fulfill the production of copper, zinc, lead and other nonferrous metals, iron and various clays and other useful elements for the mining sector.

The programs are known. Hence, I will not now expand on them. I want, however, to call your attention to the fact that in this area, too, the plan provisions must be viewed as minimal. For copper, for example, if we organize work better, open up the new mines as soon as possible and begin production in new areas -- I am referring to Rosia Poieni in particular, but there are others -- and if we improve work at Moldova Noua, we can not only fulfill the plan provisions, but even exceed them. I do not need to tell you how important it is for us to greatly increase copper production -- in view of the rather large quantitites of copper we have to import -- as well as the production of other materials.

We planned to adopt various measures to improve work organization in the mining sector. Naturally, the most important factor is to mechanize all mining operations. Our machine-building industry has considerable tasks in this respect, but it also has the production facilities to fulfill all the provisions concerning the mechanization of mining operations.

We must open new mines this year. We must employ new methods and considerably shorten the time it takes to open new mines. In actual fact, any new mine -- down to a depth of 500-600 meters -- can be opened within 1 year. We now have modern drilling equipment instead of the classical systems, which drill wells down to 300 meters. Such work should take about 5-6 months, and 500-600 meter wells should take no longer than 1 year to open. This, of course, means that the geological sector, mining organizations and the competent ministries should locate the precise sites, so that we should hit coal or ores directly -- because I am not speaking only about coal but about all underground mining. We must organize things so that the moment we strike ore or coal we should begin mining it, and gradually expand the extraction. We have the necessary equipment. We have decided that this year the machine-building industry should produce a large quantity of such equipment and supply everything that is required. We have modern equipment for working and advancing in the underground, and as you have seen, the plan envisages that by 1985 we should produce about 80 percent of the necessary equipment. In fact, I hope that all mine opening operations will be mechanized 100 percent, and that the old methods will only be employed in exceptional cases.

In order to fulfill our programs we must optimally organize work at all the mines -- both in underground and at existing quarries -- and also open up new mines, so as to achieve the necessary working face. We must achieve an approximately 10-20 percent work face reserve, so as to be certain that the production plan for minerals and coal can be fulfilled regardless of conditions.

We must take measures to utilize our equipment rationally and to capacity. As you know very well, equipment is very expensive, and hence we must make sure that it is utilized to capacity and throughout the year, except for the necessary repair and maintenance periods, which should be kept to a minimum. This presupposes good maintenance -- and well organized maintenance teams -- of spare parts and subassemblies, considering the difficulties of bringing down or taking out equipment from underground.

When equipment is worked on, subassemblies must be replaced as a whole so that the repair or maintenance work should take as little time as possible and so that the machines can be run continually.

We must review the program dealing with spare parts, subassemblies and everything else, and ensure reserve stocks of spare parts, subassemblies and all that is necessary to run the equipment properly. This also applies to quarry equipment.

At the same time, we must ensure that skilled people handle and utilize these sophisticated pieces of equipment and machines. We must check on the qualification courses. We must recruit from other branches workers qualified to operate the machines and equipment and send them to short mining courses, after which they can be employed in production. In parallel we must organize longer courses for miners, as well as vocational schools, as has been also voiced. The Ministry of Mines, together with the Ministry of Education, must take the necessary measures so that within 1 month there should be order in this sector, and courses and schools should be taught by cadres with the necessary qualifications, capable of training good workers with a perfect command of mining techniques and technologies.

I am speaking at length about these matters because they are decisive. I will ask the leaderships of all enterprises and all management councils to give due attention to these problems, because if we succeed in putting order in this sector of activity, then we will have the necessary conditions for fulfilling the plan.

The second group of measures concerns work programs and a reorganization of mining activities. Indeed, this area also needs serious improvements, in view of our past experience and of the modern equipment we possess. This equipment must, in fact, be operated on the principle of continuous-process enterprises, which only interrupt work for maintenance and repair -- which should be done along the lines I mentioned before. As you have seen, in accordance with working conditions, it was decided that in certain areas the work week should be the same as in the rest of the economy, plus one free Saturday a month. To the second category belongs the work week with 2 free Saturdays a month -- which means a 44-hour work week. Naturally, toward the end of the 5-year plan, or at the latest at the beginning of the next 5-year plan, we will establish the 44-hour work week throughout the economy, meaning 2 free Saturdays a month, aside from the customary days of rest, that is 6 free days a month. Now, however, we do not yet have the necessary conditions for that, because we still have to expand mechanization and to take all the required measures for implementing the program featuring 6 free days a month throughout the economy, in all the sectors, without decreasing production. Therefore, we must first have the prerequisites for fulfilling the plan provisions. In several sectors, where work conditions are more difficult, especially underground, we will introduce the 40-hour work week, which means 5 working days, 2 free days a week and 8 free days a month.

We must put order and discipline in all the areas. We must discontinue currently encountered practices whereby people go in and out of mines too often, thus throwing work out of kilter and causing a waste of working time and production.

In keeping with what we discussed at the national conference -- and I noted the proposals made here along that line -- we must resolutely begin introducing the overall contract system in all the sectors. Indeed, the best thing would be to apply it at the enterprise level, or at least at the section level. Thus, all the personnel of one section and its chief should be employed according to the overall contract system and incomes should be linked to the production achieved. As you know, currently, too, the remuneration fund is established in accordance with the production of minerals, coal and so forth. In the future, as was decided at the national conference, no one will have a guaranteed income regardless of work. We guarantee jobs and working conditions. If those who work in coal or other mines have incomes linked to production, then all attendants [cei care deservesc] must understand that their incomes cannot exceed the production achieved, and that the fund allocated per ton is meant to be distributed among all those who contribute to production, from director -- if the overall contracy system is applied to an entire enterprise, as would be best -- down to the last miner. Naturally, each person is allocated in accordance with his work and activities. In this way, incomes can increase more markedly when the production is increased accordingly. In point of fact, we already have miners -- true, not too many -- who earn one and a half times more than their established remuneration. I am now referring to people employed under the overall contract system. In the future everyone will have the same chance, beginning with the director. We will ensure, as it should be, that the remuneration fund should be distributed only in accordance with the production achieved, and not in accordance with the number of personnel.

If for example an enterprise has 300 people employed in maintenance, in various jobs other than underground mining, and in clerical positions, and if the work is done by only 200 people then 80 percent of the remuneration fund calculated for 100 people who did not contribute to the production will be distributed among those who did the work. The remaining 20 percent will be deposited in a reserve fund that the enterprise can use during the course of the year to finance the remuneration fund. Hence, remunerations and the remuneration fund will be established in accordance with the quantity of coal or minerals achieved, which was to have been produced by 300 people. If only 200 or 250 people contribute to it, then the fund will be distributed accordingly. As far as minerals are concerned, things are clear because in the past, too, remunerations were linked to the production achieved. I am now talking about the other working people, beginning with the director or section chief, who will be remunerated proportionally, and will thus be able to earn more. However, if they fail to achieve the coal production, they will earn less. If the production shortfall is 10 percent, their earnings will be 10 percent lower. And if they fail to fulfill the production by 40 percent, for example -- although such a thing cannot happen -- they will earn 40 percent less. There will no longer be a guaranteed minimum of 80 percent whether the production is fulfilled or not. Should conditions not permit work at a certain mine, should something happen one month at a mine or the mine need to be reorganized, then all the working people must be transferred to other sectors.

It is on this principle that we must organize the overall or progressive contract system in this area. In point of fact, as of 1 March we will apply this principle throughout the economy. We are now discussing practical measures for applying it in this sector.

I want to call your attention to the fact that everyone must understand that we have too few people actually extracting coal and minerals and too many employed in auxiliary jobs or who just shuffle papers. But what we need is not papers but coal and minerals! If I remember correctly, the ratio is 1 to 5, and in some places even 1 to 6. That is to say, one person actually works on coal or minerals, and 5 or 6 on other jobs. I think there are too many people who live at the expense of those who produce the coal or minerals. I think that if we cut that down to 2.5 or 3 at the start that should suffice. This of course, should come as a result of a better labor organization and of a concentration of the production forces. With papers or with other surface jobs we cannot produce energy or anything else. On the contrary, we consume paper and energy. If that continues we will not have enough copper, zinc, lead or any other necessary minerals! Hence, we must concentrate our forces on the production and cut down the other activities to the absolute minimum. Perhaps I was too lenient when I spoke of 2.5-3 people for each coal or mineral miner. Perhaps you will come to the conclusion that we need even fewer people for auxiliary and office work. I proceed from the view that an engineer, too, should not work in an office. He has no business in an office, but should be working in the mine. In fact, engineers should be allowed to sit in offices only in exceptional cases. Even the chief engineer should spend at least 50 percent of his time in the mine. In short, all activities should revolve around production. Time should be spent guiding the various sectors and solving problems, and not in offices, on paper, but on the site of production.

I am dwelling at length on these problems because organizing work teams and groups, sectors and enterprises on the principle of the overall contract system presupposes a new concept and a focusing of all activities on production. This is even more necessary for mining work and quarries, where we should resolutely eliminate the large number of people who walk around doing nothing. In that sector, the excavator and his attendant play the decisive role. The number of auxiliary personnel must be cut down to a minimum. The number of nonproductive personnel has swollen out of proportion and this has negative repercussions, on remunerations, too. I repeat, if 200 people do the work of 300, then remunerations will immediately increase considerably -- by almost 35 percent. Thus, there are two ways: Increasing the production of minerals and coal and cutting down on nonproductive personnel; and increasing labor productivity in mines in general, by rationally operating the machines and equipment.

I think that all the mines must seriously examine their work and draw up programs of measures, and they must organize their activities on the above principles. The plan of measures presented envisages a changeover to that type of organization in all sectors as of 1 March. However, I believe that in practice this must begin on 1 February, while by 1 March we should have completed the transition to this kind of organization. There is no need to wait until the beginning of March.

This can be done at the beginning of each week, but the teams and everything else should be prepared in the course of February. At the beginning of each week -- or whenever each of you decides -- the new organization is implemented, so that by 1 March we should have finished the organization process and activities should be running on the new principles.

Measures must of course be taken by the ministries and the Council of Ministers to solve various problems. I have spoken about the problems of equipment, machinery, spare parts and cadres. In February we must solve the problem of cadres and secure the necessary labor force. However, proceeding from what we now have and by better organizing the work of enterprises and sectors, before drawing on labor forces from other sectors. We absolutely must have qualified workers to ensure proper utilization of equipment and machines.

In places where we must bring a large number of new working people, we must ensure appropriate housing for them. We must take resolute measures to build the necessary housing this year, so as to ensure the best possible housing conditions for people in all the sectors. From the reserve housing resources of the Council of Ministers we must allocate housing to those sectors so as to rapidly solve this problem, and for that we must ensure the necessary manpower and a special organization.

Generally speaking, those were the problems concerning the implementation of the programs established by the national conference, and ensuring supplies of coal and minerals for fulfilling our general development programs, the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society, and raising the people's material and spiritual living standard.

It must be clear to all of us that in previous years, although the provisions were sound -- I am referring to the 1976-80 5-year plan -- we failed to fulfill the mining and oil programs. That is why we are lagging behind and why we are having energy difficulties. Hence, resolute measures are required and we must do everything possible so that beginning this year we will be able to fulfill the provisions planned.

We hope to rapidly solve the problems of energy and raw materials, to ensure the general development of our country and to improve the people's general well-being. This requires efforts in all areas. I am now referring to the mining area, where we must resolutely begin implementing the provisions established, in view of the fact that raw materials and energy are vital for fulfilling our general development program.

You are familiar with the measures we took in agriculture -- another important sector. We have very serious programs in the area of machine-building, which is also very important for supplying mining enterprises and the entire mining sector with all the equipment and machinery necessary for fulfilling their program. I will not now speak about other ministries. There is no doubt that the machine-building and chemical industries, and all those who have a share in the manufacture of machinery, equipment, materials, conveyor belts and all other requirements, must optimally fulfill their tasks. They must view their plan as their priority task, to which they must give daily and hourly attention. However, the decisive factor is the mining work.

The Ministry of Mines should better organize its activities. The mining enterprises and combines, working people's councils, party organizations and general meetings must seriously discuss these plans of measures and decide how to apply them on each job, in each section and in each enterprise.

We must establish order and discipline and eliminate fluctuation. No work can be done without order and discipline! People cannot be allowed to show up at work or stay at home whenever they please. It would be better to employ fewer people, but we must end this lack of discipline and disorder! They gravely affect work in the mines and cause many difficulties -- as you know last year, too, there have been a number of rather grave accidents in several sections. They seriously affect production and in the final analysis, everybody's income, and greatly harm the national economy. Hence, measures must be taken to establish order and discipline, so that each person can best fulfill his tasks.

It must be clearly understood that the decisions of the 12th congress and the national conference on increasing the material and spiritual living standard cannot be implemented unless the production is fulfilled and unless labor productivity is increased in all the areas of activity.

However, I repeat, in this 5-year plan we give special attention to energy, raw materials and agriculture -- the basic sectors that ensure the raw and other materials and the food required to implement the party program. Hence, strengthening order and discipline, and appropriate technical-organizational measures constitute an indivisible whole for implementing those programs.

I am convinced that the working people in mining sectors and in all other areas will work responsibly, and that the implementation of those measures will ensure the fulfillment of the programs established and will permit the miners to optimally fulfill their great tasks, and that it will permit further increases in incomes and in the miners' material situation simultaneously with increases in all working people's incomes.

With this conviction, I want to ask you that upon your return home you immediately begin taking measures along the lines of what we discussed here, and to implementing the plans of measures decided upon.

Please convey to all the miners and all the working people employed in these sectors my greetings and greetings from the party leadership. I hope that they will demonstrate the force and capabilities of our miners! I wish them all health and success in all their activities!

Good work, comrades! (loud and prolonged applause)

MEETING MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH USSR

AU011946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/2/1983 -- In marking of the celebration of 35 years since the signing of the first treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union, on February 1, in the afternoon the "Grivita Rosie" enterprise for chemical equipment, in the capital city, hosted a festive meeting.

Stelian Necula, director general of the enterprise and A.F. Rumyantsev, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, chief editor of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, head of a delegation of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association, now on a Romanian visit, talked of the significance of the event. The speakers laid stress on the continuous development of the ties of friendship and collaboration on mutiple planes between Romania and the Soviet Union, between the RCP and CPSU, highlighting the decisive role played by the summit interviews and talks in their amplification to mutual interest, to the interest of the cause of socialism, peace and understanding among peoples.

NICOLAE MEETS IRAQI VICE PREMIER IN BAGHDAD

AU011945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Baghdad, (AGERPRES), 1/2/1983 -- While in Baghdad, Ion M. Nicolae, Romanian deputy prime minister, had an interview with Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister. On the occasion, they thoroughly examined the state of fulfillment of the economic cooperation ventures and the modalities of further developing the volume of commercial exchanges and the economic collaboration, in keeping with the summit decisions, on mutually advantageous bases. Measures have and been covenanted to prepare the future session of the Romanian-Iraqi joint governmental commision of economic, technical, scientific and commercial cooperation.

BUSH'S FRG VISIT, REAGAN'S LETTER REVIEWED

LD011627 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Permanent correspondent Branko Karajkovic telephone dispatch from Bonn]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush today ended the first round of his West European tour, which will last for almost 2 weeks, with a press conference in West Berlin in which he mainly replied to questions in connection with the latest proposal by President Reagan to meet with General Secretary Andropov. This proposal, contained in President Reagan's letter to the peoples of Europe and read by Bush in West Berlin last night, offers Andropov a meeting anywhere and at any time in order to sign an agreement on total disarmament of medium-range missiles throughout the world.

This is then an amplified version of the zero option, and according to initial reaction even here in the West, it is synchronized on the one hand with Secretary of State Shultz's talks in Japan and on the other, with the wish to placate the concern of the world -- and, of course, of the West European -- public not only over the futility of the existing great power negotiations and of other meetings which they are blocking, but also over the proofs that the arms race is continuing.

And when some West German commentators note that Bush's tour does not serve so much political substance as psychological effects, they bear in mind the third dimension, that is, the West German elections. True, Vice President Bush also met with Social Democratic candidate Vogel, but in West Berlin today he did not wish to comment in any special way on this private conversation, as he put it. Bush handed Chancellor Kohl President Reagan's personal letter stressing, in addition, the complete accord between Washington and Bonn on disarmament issues.

A round of important and maybe even decisive consultations in the West began with Bush's Bonn round, Helmut Kohl said in his turn. However, in the evaluation of observers, the consequences of this round are still uncertain regardless of the hopes which the inflation of proposals, offers and even letters may raise here and there.

This is as far as the Geneva talks are concerned. As far as the elections are concerned, the government on the Rhine is certainly by no means dissatisfied.

STAMBOLIC ENDS UNOFFICIAL VISIT TO SRI LANKA

LD011030 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and members of the Yugoslav delegation, who had been paying a brief unofficial visit to Sri Lanka, left for Jakarta this morning for an official and friendly visit to Indonesia.

During a brief stay in Colombo, Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov, who is a member of the delegation, had talks with Sri Lanka Minister of Foreign Affairs Shahul Hameed.

Stambolic, Delegation Arrive in Indonesia

LD020615 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1919 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Jakarta, February 1 (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, arrived here Tuesday afternoon on a state and friendly visit to Indonesia at the invitation of President Suharto of Indonesia.

At Jakarta's Halim Airport, the high-ranking guest from Yugoslavia was welcomed and cordially greeted by President Suharto and his vice-president, Adam Malik.

A very cordial and warm welcome was extended to the president of Yugoslavia's Presidency and other Yugoslav officials accompanying him in the capital of Indonesia. Jakarta inhabitants turned out along the way, holding Yugoslav and Indonesian flags and hailing President Stambolic.

Stambolic Meets Malik, Kusumaatmaja

LD020933 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Indonesian Vice President Adam Malik today in Stambolic's Jakarta residence. They had a very cordial conversation. Stambolic later received Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. They discussed bilateral cooperation and agreed that it should increase, especially economic cooperation. They also discussed international topics, including the forthcoming New Delhi nonaligned countries' meeting. The two countries appeared to agree on many of the views of contemporary world events.

MORE ON RIBICIC BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO CEAUSESCU

AU011400 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Jan 83 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general:

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, on the occasion of your 65th birthday I want to convey to you cordial congratulations and best wishes for personal happiness and health and for new successes in your responsible work, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on my own behalf.

Your exceptional contribution to the results obtained by the Romanian workers class and working people led by the RCP in their country's socialist development are generally known and appreciated.

I want to stress that we particularly appreciate your contribution to successfully developing the relations and friendly cooperation between the LCY and the RCP and between our neighboring socialist countries. We are profoundly convinced that the Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation will further develop in many areas, in the interests of the Yugoslav and Romanian peoples, of equal international cooperation, and of social progress and socialism in the world.

[Signed] Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee

STAMBOLIC RECEIVES NEW SFRY ENVOY TO LIBYA

LD311055 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0939 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Jan (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has received Vuko Dragasevic, the newly-appointed Yugoslav ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, prior to the latter's departure to take up his new appointment.

VISIT OF BULGARIAN PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATION

AU010919 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 1 (BTA. corr) -- A delegation of the Bulgarian National Peace Committee led by Mr Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, arrived in Belgrade. The delegation is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav Peace League.

At the talks held with the chairman of the Yugoslav Peace League Mr Azem Vlasi actual problems of the peace struggle in the world and in the Balkans were discussed. Special importance was attached to the contribution of the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples in the struggle against the arms race and the nuclear threat for mankind's future in the conditions of the exacerbated international atmosphere.

Thoughts were exchanged on the specific activity of the two organisations expressing the interests of all social strata and the broad popular masses in the two countries, and on the possibilities for extending the cooperation between them.

LCY STUDY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HUNGARY

LD310027 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1533 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 30 Jan (TANJUG) -- An LCY study delegation left Belgrade for Budapest today, led by LCY Central Committee member Dusan Gligorijevic. The delegation will stay in the People's Republic of Hungary on the basis of the cooperation program between the LCY and the MSZMP and will be briefed on the activity and tasks of the Hungarian party in socioeconomic development and the solution of economic questions.

KAZAKH PARTY OFFICIAL VISITS MONTENEGRO

LD290016 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1344 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Titograd, 28 Jan (TANJUG) -- (Baydabek Gulemaayev) vice president of the Academy of Science of Kazakhstan, member of the Revision Commission of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party and Supreme Soviet deputy of this Soviet republic, visited Montenegro within the framework of LCY-CPSU interparty cooperation.

At Titograd "Veljko Vlahovic" University, and at Cetinje, the Soviet academician gave lectures on the 60-year history of the USSR.

KOSOVO PAPER COMMENTS ON DEMARCHE TO ALBANIA

AU011253 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 27 Jan 83 p 2

[RILINDJA commentary: "Words One Thing, Deeds Another"]

[Text] The pamphlet the "Titoites" continues to be publicized in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania only by the Enverite spokesmen, and the extracts of it transmitted over Radio Tirana are leaving behind only dead air. Enver Hoxha's memoires are fascinating even the most experienced directors of crime films. In this way, the anti-Yugoslav propaganda is thickening, which in the history of interstate and also formerly interparty relations is not at all new or coincidental, and which the author of the latest "bestseller" futilely attempts to deny. It began over 30 years ago. During that whole period, sometimes more and sometimes less, depending on the needs and desires to preserve his autocratic rule, it has been served to the Albanian people in Albania and to world opinion, solely to "unmask" the internal and foreign policy of the SFRY and to present Tirana's policy toward our country and the world at large as being "perfect." Whether or not he has achieved this aim is best proved by the numerous reactions in the world to the "miracles" that happen in Albania, as was the latest case with Mehmet Shehu.

This is not at all something new for the only Stalinist regime in the world or for the "genuine socialist state," as it is claimed in Tirana. His methods -- eliminate those who know your faults, proclaim that your longstanding and closest collaborators are international spies and traitors, narrow their circle so as to leave room for yourself and like-minded people to preserve yourdespotic rule at all costs -- we categorically refused in 1948, but these were also rejected and judged by the countries where they first presented themselves. To the Tirana regime, of course, it is unimportant that the persistence of this anti-Yugoslav propaganda, which is personally directed by Enver Hoxha, is a burden on Yugoslav-Albanian relations. What irony.

This sworn Stalinist expresses his readiness to aid good-neighborliness in these relations, but with his known and oft-repeated formulas. The bad thing about these formulas, which Enver Hoxha knows or does not wish to know, is that along with them he does not forget to call for a change in our constitutional system and in the map of the Balkans, in his favor, of course. His "main trump card" is Albanian nationalism and irredentism in the SFRY, which have received a deserved blow from the Albanians themselves in Yugoslavia.

It is precisely for this reason and seeing that the anti-Yugoslav propaganda in Tirana is becoming sharper, that the Yugoslav Government has drawn the Albanian Government's attention three times during the past 3 years to its interference in its internal affairs, to its open territorial claims and to its invitation to third parties to intervene in our peninsula. Thus, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was handed an aide-memoire on 14 May 1981 and a note on 4 December of the same year. Unfortunately, the Albanian Government intentionally and consciously, has continued to intensify the hostility between the peoples of our two countries, thus endangering peace in the Balkans.

On 20 January, the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs sent the Albanian Government a demarche in which it reminded the Albanian rulers that the path chosen by Enver Hoxha and his like-minded supporters is not the path of understanding, equality, and mutual cooperation between the two countries, which our country has strived for and continues to strive for. In fact, Yugoslavia has shown this with deeds in the past, even at the time of the most unscrupulous anti-Yugoslav campaigns in Albania and today.

Yugoslavia -- by taking Albania's initiatives and proposals into consideration -- has helped to contribute to improving mutual relations and even relinquished the principle of precise mutual benefit. Unfortunately, the Albanian leadership has grossly abused those efforts.

On this correct road Yugoslavia insists first and foremost on respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs. To this end, it is served by and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania should also be served by, the UN Charter, which has also been signed by the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, as well as the principles of the Helsinki declaration. The SFRY demands that the People's Socialist Republic of Albania adhere to these important international documents and not patronize the Albanians living in Yugoslavia who have equal rights with the other nations and peoples in the country. In so doing, Yugoslavia does not deny, nor does it wish to deny, Albania's natural right to care about Albanians in other countries, including Yugoslavia. Proceeding from this, socialist self-managing and non-aligned Yugoslavia considers the Albanian nationality a factor of rapprochement with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The friendly development of relations and the cooperation with neighboring countries have been and remain a prominent sphere of the SFRY's foreign policy because of the numerous common interests. Good relations between neighbors constitute the foundation and guarantee for their development in peace. For this reason, Yugoslavia has tried for decades on end to normalize the development of Yugoslav-Albanian relations in the conviction that this creates conditions for better mutual understanding and for overcoming difficulties in this sphere. Yugoslavia has always considered that the peoples of Yugoslavia and Albania are also inclined toward friendly, mutually beneficial cooperation due to their common struggle during the national liberation war and during the creation of the new Yugoslavia and the new Albania. This was and remains a valuable historic result of the peoples of our two countries. These opinions have also been well pointed out in our latest demarche.

Conscious of the implications of the worsening Yugoslav-Albanian relations, Yugoslavia invites Albania to put a halt to its hostility toward Yugoslavia and together with this, halt the further worsening of relations between the two countries.

This is our intention. We would also like this to be the intention of the Albanian Government. Unfortunately, as Enver Hoxha's behavior shows, this is not the case. The responsibility for this behavior undoubtedly falls on Enver Hoxha before his own people and world opinion and those concerned with peace in this part of the Balkans.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM SESSION 1 FEB

LD020950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1742 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Feb (TANJUG) -- Today's LCY Central Committee Presidium session (Mitja Ribicic in the chair) discussed topical ideopolitical questions concerning society and the League of Communists. The Presidium is reported to have concluded that discussions should be organized on these questions in the central and provincial committees of the League of Communists, especially on ideological problems in the realization and further development of the system of socialist self-management and topical problems of the systems of information, science, culture and education. The basic purpose of these discussions will be to encourage more intense ideopolitical activity of the League of Communists in the further development of our socioeconomic and political systems, to constantly broaden and consolidate our socialist front and, on that basis, to carry out resolute differentiation with the nationalist, liberalist, dogmatic and other antisocialist and anti-self-management phenomena and concepts, which have of late tried to be more aggressive in their activity. These themes will also be discussed by the LCY Central Committee.

The Presidium defined its immediate tasks in the realization of the conclusions of the Fourth Session of the LCY Central Committee. It was stressed that the consistent realization of the conclusions of the Third and Fourth Sessions of the Central Committee is of exceptional political and social importance in the current complex socioeconomic situation as the basic ideopolitical orientation of the League of Communists and all socialist forces in carrying out the agreed policy of stabilization.

In order to give these conclusions a concrete form, the Presidium finalized a draft program of immediate operational tasks and activities of the LCY Central Committee, the Presidium, and their bodies and members.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT RATIFIED WITH EC

AU011520 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Brussels, 27 Jan (TANJUG) -- After being informed that all EC member countries had ratified the agreement on cooperation with Yugoslavia, the EC Council of Ministers agreed that the final procedure should begin to bring the agreement into effect.

This Council of Ministers decision was necessary so that the SFRY Assembly could also ratify the agreement with the EC. As was announced here today, the agreement will come into effect the second month after our ratification has been published. In Brussels it is believed that the implementation of the agreement could begin as early as March, and at the latest in April, under the condition that the concluding part of the procedure is performed within the next few days.

According to the circles close to the European Commission in Brussels, prospects for much wider and more intensive relations between Yugoslavia and the EC will be opened up when the new agreement comes into effect.

It is recalled that the Council for Cooperation, whose formation on a ministerial level is envisaged by the agreement, will play a great role in this respect. As has been learned, the first meeting of the Council for Cooperation should be held in Brussels soon.

As is said here, the essential importance of the new agreement is in the fact that it makes it possible to overcome the past situation in which relations were limited predominantly to trade cooperation which has, regrettably, been developing to our detriment because of the deficit which has constantly been present. Now, formal frameworks have been created for the development of considerably broader relations -- industrial, financial and technological cooperation as well as cooperation in transportation and in the social field and so forth -- and this should contribute to balancing relations fully, that is, to neutralizing the negative trend of trade cooperation, which has objectively begun to develop into a real brake on overall relations.

RELJIC VIEWS 1983 ECONOMIC, GOODS SITUATION

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[Excerpts] [No dateline as received] It is undeniable that we are in a situation in which the problems of supplies for the population, especially with basic agricultural-food produce, medicines, detergents and other vital consumer goods, have been exacerbated to such an extent that this situation on the market gives rise to alarm and dissatisfaction in our working people and citizens. This was stressed by Luka Reljic, federal secretary for markets and general economic affairs, in this introductory report at today's session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly.

Analysis of the reasons which have brought about the existing situation confirms that a great number of sociopolitical communties are not taking satisfactory concrete measures and activities to increase food production, to reserve the necessary quantities of harvest yields, to pool labor and resources with a view to stepping up food production, to establish reserves at the required level and to resolve other problems in this area.

For many years an opportunist approach has been manifested by the appropriate organs in the municipalities, republics and autonomous provinces, and at the federal level too, concerning illegal manifestations on the market, such as various forms of imposing conditions and confining economic activity to the local area, illegal price increases and the like.

The agreed commitments to supply the domestic market and to secure foreign currency for the necessary import of consumer goods are not carried out. In this way social accords and self-management agreements which regulate these questions very often regulate reciprocal relations only in a purely formal way.

In these conditions there is definite pressure for federal measures to secure commodities and foreign currency for specific purposes.

In this situation, Luka Reljic went on to say, emergency measures and administrative solutions have been resorted to. These solutions are beginning to assume the characteristic of a general pattern of behaviour through various consumption restrictions with elements of commodity distribution. We are also witnessing the fact that a great many municipalities have introduced coupons and waiting lists for the purchase of goods in short supply. This sort of situation inevitably leads to disintegration of the unified Yugoslav market, fragmentation, encapsulation and autarky with all the consequences which that implies for our overall socioeconomic development.

For this reason, we are facing the very responsible task of rounding off as soon as possible the system of measures and building mechanisms in keeping with self-management socialist relations and, on this basis, of ensuring more regular supplies and regulation of relations on the unified Yugoslav market.

We have adequate capacities at our disposal for the production of detergents. In 1983, organizations of associated labor are planning a production of about 280,000 tons, whereas domestic market requirements are 230,000 tons. The basic problem is to secure foreign currency for the import of raw materials. In addition to foreign currency which organizations of associated labor will secure by providing 75 percent of foreign currency from their own exports, it is suggested that $70 million [unit of currency as received] should be earmarked from the so-called unidentified foreign currency inflow.

Our medicines and detergents industry depends too much on the import of raw materials and is too fragmented by its many license links with foreign countries. Efficient measures must be taken in this industry to reduce imports and to increase exports and to rationalize the division of labor.

Coupled with very good agricultural yields last year and good results in autumn sowing the most important thing now, Reljic went on to say, is to take measures to implement the spring sowing program, and to ensure the necessary quantities of fertilizers, pesticides and protein components for the production of animal food. However, in this economic year we will have to import specific produce, such as wheat, soya, crushed soya, unrefined edible oil, sugar, components for the production of animal feeding stuffs and others.

Through commodity credits and the agreement with the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, the necessary quantities of wheat, unrefined oil, soya, crushed soya, and cotton imports have been agreed which, together with domestic production and anticipated imports, will totally satisfy our requirements on the domestic market. However, problems exist now because of delays on the part of individual republics and autonomous provinces concerning the guarantees provided by business banks to secure foreign currency for the volume and for the structure of the already agreed commodities.

Regarding the use of commodity credits for the import of production material and raw materials in 1983, the appropriate federal organs will ensure that these credits are used for the import of raw materials which make possible the production of commodities of special importance for providing supplies for the population.

The Federal Executive Council believes that other urgent measures have to be taken, such as:

-- The adoption of a decision supplementing the decision on the SFRY's joint foreign currency policy for 1983 which details foreign resources payments so as to secure in time a portion of the resources still lacking for the import of priority products.

— The conclusion of a social accord on stable and permanent sources of financing commodity reserves at all levels, so that through increased commodity reserves at all levels they can play a more efficient role in easing the disruption in domestic market supplies. It is necessary that this agreement should be concluded by the end of February 1983 with full involvement of the assemblies of the socialist republics and autonomous socialist provinces.

The battle to increase production by relying on one's own resources is the only way to overcome the present situation which, in addition to objective reasons, is mainly a consequence of subjective shortcomings bound up with the inadequate level of organization of the unified Yugoslav market.

Emergency measures and administrative solutions, and waiting for someone "higher up" to resolve the present situation, inevitably leads to the disintegration of the unified Yugoslav market, into fragmentation and encapsulation, and we must all vigorously fight against it.

Speaking of the actions taken to eliminate problems in the tourist economy and about the assessments and stands taken by the Federal Executive Council, Reljic stressed that timely and efficient measures to improve supplies as a whole are among the essential conditions for a stable and successful unfolding of tourist activity.

Here I am primarily thinking of regular supplies of consumer goods, oil and oil derivatives, because this is the basic condition required to start changing our country's unfavorable position on the international tourist market.

Only if measures in the field of supplies give concrete results as early as the first quarter of 1983 will there be grounds to expect that by the beginning of the main tourist season, confidence in what Yugoslavia can offer the tourist will be restored.

Periodic delays in border crossings, which is extensively publicized abroad, have an adverse affect on overall developments in our tourist economy. For these reasons it is indispensible to take all available measures not to repeat the situation of 1982. In addition to providing more efficient operations by our customs services, it is also indispensible to reexamine a number of regulations which have an impact on the slow work of our customs services.

In the assessment of the Federal Executive Council, organizations of associated labor in the field of tourist economy should stimulate payments by check within the meaning of the modified Article 78 of the law on foreign currency operations and on credit relations with foreign countries. This should make possible a reduction of private foreign currency exchange transactions and an increase in foreign currency inflow in the social sector.

In view of the cause and effect link between supplying the market with consumer goods and the tendencies in the field of foreign tourist trade at the beginning of 1983, as shown by the sale to date of package tours, the Federal Executive Council will monitor the development of foreign tourism, realization of foreign currency inflow on the basis of foreign tourist trade and, in this connection, propose possible additional measures with a view to realizing the anticipated foreign currency inflow for this year. The Federal Executive Council will continually inform the SFRY Assembly on all measures that will have been taken and on the development of [words indistinct] on the international tourist market, Luka Reljic said in conclusion.

FEC MEMBER REPORTS ON FOREIGN TRADE NETWORK

LD011520 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1010 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Excerpts] [No dateline as received] Organizations of associated labor, business banks and insurance communities had a total of 1,084 economic units abroad which included 357 enterprises and 727 missions in 73 countries of the world. This was stated in his introductory report on the transformation of our foreign trade network by Federal Executive Council member Abdulah Mutapcic.

After an analysis of their usefulness had been made, agreement was given whereby 635 economic units or 57 percent were allowed to continue their activities, of these 231 were enterprises and 404 were trade missions. Two hundred and fifty economic units (62 enterprises and 188 missions) ceased to operate, 76 economic units are being coordinated with criteria, and the assessment as to whether they were useful was deferred in the case of 123 economic units, of which the majority were the missions of our business banks. In addition, 150 temporary missions were removed from the register.

The results attained during this first phase, according to Mutapcic, can be considered satisfactory although the set objectives were not fully realized. The situation of the network abroad is a reflection of the situation of our foreign trade network in the country. In the absence of substantial income-based links between organizations of associated labor engaged in commodity and services export and production and other associated labor organizations, essential changes in the transformation of our foreign trade network abroad are delayed, he stressed. Negative manifestations expressed in the fact that trade and production organizations of associated labor operate on an individual basis, and that they conceal their business in unfair competition, inadequate staffing, big overheads and in other often-stressed shortcomings which substantially slow down our joint appearance on foreign markets can be overcome efficiently only if the process of income-based links between trade and production organizations becomes the basic form of economic operation.

According to Mutapcic, basic organizations of associated labor must be the basic protagonists of the activity to more rapidly overcome the negative phenomena manifested in unwise deployment, high costs and in efficiency, with special reference to the work to increase exports of goods and services.

In saying that our foreign trade network in East European and West European countries is still fragmented and expensive, and that so far as the developing countries are concerned, despite the trend toward expansion, it does not cover certain countries, Mutapcic stressed that the work to eliminate the shortcomings must continue. He said that there is plenty of opportunity in the developing countries to merge the existing business units, and that the business banks should try harder to operate on a joint basis. This question was discussed on a number of occasions in the Coordination Commission and in the banks' association, and it was agreed that the latter should propose rationalization of the banking network abroad, proceeding from the assumption that the number of missions in the developed countries should be reduced, bearing in mind in this context foreign currency savings and the need for the banks to be present in specific financial centers, with a proviso that only those missions should be kept which are engaged in a significant volume of banking business. As far as East European countries are concerned, an analysis should be made as to whether commercial banks missions there are at all necessary, bearing in mind the specific nature of our economic relations with that area.

In addition, Mutapcic said, in conclusion, we must analyze also the present results of the work of our joint economic missions, the manner of their organizations, the questions of the method of thier financing and the directions of their transformation, and their relations and cooperation with the diplomatic and consular missions which our country has abroad.

LCY TO ISSUE NEW PARTY CARDS WITH TITO'S IMAGE

AU010925 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jan (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee has decided to print new LCY party cards soon.

In the future, the party cards will bear the image of Josip Broz Tito, a man who devoted his entire life to the party, who headed the party for over 4 decades and with whose name all the party's victories are linked. Thus, the Presidium will implement the decision of the 12th LCY Congress.

The adopted amendments and supplements to the LCY statute state that "the party card should bear the LCY name and emblem and the image of Josip Broz Tito." This was the unanimous wish of the 2 million members, organs and organizations of the League of Communists.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium has adopted the plan for the party card as proposed by the KOMMUNIST newspaper publishing work organization. The image of President Tito that will be on the future LCY party cards was also used as the emblem of the 12th LCY Congress.

The amended instruction for printing and issuing the LCY party cards reads: "The image of Josip Broz Tito is imprinted on the front page in the upper lefthand corner, while in the upper right corner the following words are printed in gold letters in two lines: 'Proletarians of All Countries Unite.' In the middle of the lower part of the front page, the LCY emblem (a five-pointed star with hammer and sickle in the middle) is imprinted in gold. Below the star, between the two points are the initials of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, while below that the words 'The League of Communists of Yugoslavia' are printed in large gold letters across the entire width."

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES 1983 PROGRAM

LD312302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Pristina, 31 Jan (TANJUG) -- At its session today, the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, chaired by Kolj Siroka, discussed the proposed work program for this year and the report on the implementation of the 1982 program.

It was noted that in the course of 1982, economic and political stabilization was at the center of the activity and commitment of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Many significant issues for the speedier stabilization of the political situation and of economic trends, for the elimination of antiself-managing and antisocialist tendencies and forces from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and other nationalisms were discussed. These and other problems which were marked last year, also influenced the Presidency to involve itself more actively and more intensively in making its contribution to their elimination.

The Presidency determined the orientational program of its work in 1983, with the proviso that this program be supplemented and improved according to need. It also discussed the report on the implementation of its conclusions in connection with the development of border areas and noted that local communities in border areas should be assured of special priority and concern for further development as a whole.

The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo also discussed possible candidates for the Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the initiative on the changes and supplements to the law on the council of the province.

SUKRIJA SPEAKS TO KOSOVO TEACHERS ON PROPAGANDA

AU312020 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Ali Sukrija, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, today spoke to teachers in Titova Mitrovica about international relations and our country's position in the world, and also about the teachers' role in the youth's ideoeducational orientation.

Viewing our country's relations with its neighbors, and especially Albania, Ali Sukrija emphasized that the behavior of the Albanian leadership and Enver Hoxha toward our country is hostile. Thus, teachers, and in the first place communists, should explain to students and the wide masses of people what is implied by the tendencies [word indistinct] of Albania.

Teachers are also required to energetically struggle against all hostile influences for the realization of the aims of economic and political stabilization. Ali Sukrija emphasized that this would contribute to the further improvement of the province's situation, to the principle of national equality and the strengthening of brotherhood and unity. Hamdia Morilla spoke to the educational workers in Titova Mitrovica about the role of teachers in the youth's ideoeducational direction and the overall development of the socialist personality.

CROATIAN LC VIEWS 'MORALLY FALLEN' MEMBERS

AU281919 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jan 83 p 4

[D. Basara report]

[Summary] At its session yesterday, the Statutory Commission of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee discussed the attitude of the League of Communists organizations and leaderships towards those of their members who commit a crime, make bad investment decisions, or abuse social funds or positions. "To put it briefly, this means the attitude toward those of their members who abuse in different ways, through their behavior, the moral level of a true communist, a moral level which has become part of a tradition, and by such behavior confuse the 'ordinary,' honest man."

"The speeches at the commission's session have confirmed what an average informed person in our country already knows, thinks, or supposes. In spite of all good orientations and reminders, the League of Communists organizations and party leaderships in basic organizations of associated labor and higher, have no unanimously adopted, sharply defined, and equally applicable criteria on how to treat their own members or even groups of members who have morally fallen in any way." According to data from the end of July last year, as many as 168 party members in Croatia were in prison: 29 of them serving prison terms of less than 1 year, 77 serving prison terms of 1 to 3 years, 19 serving prison terms of 3 to 5 years, and 29 serving prison terms of more than 5 years. Only 13 of them have been dismissed from the League of Communists.

"The fact that law breakers were not expelled from party membership prior to their going to prison may be less worrying than the fact that their organizations failed to notice their immoral deeds at the very beginning of their moral decline." Moreover, a liberal attitude toward law breakers who sometimes even attempted to undermine the economic foundations of our society has been noticed among party officials, who submit the very best opinions about the accused to courts and public prosecutor offices.